

TO Mr. Jack Collins  
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FROM

JOHN J. FORD, JR.  
Numismatist  
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SUBJECT: WB's Half Cent book; photos for the Collins archives

DATE: Dec. 2, 1981

FOLD 4 Dear Jack:

I was somewhat surprised to see your announcement of "Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of U.S. Half Cents, 1793-1857," in the Nov. 15th issue of "Penny-Wise." Firstly, because I bought the original manuscript of this work (among others) from Walter in 1960, and, secondly, because I wonder why your ex-employer, Mr. "Apple-tree" of the FCI Press, is not publishing the book.

Although I technically own the basic manuscript and also furnished numerous photos to WB (Hillyer-Ryder, Showers, etc.), I waive any interest I have in this publication by you, EXCEPT, I would like to have a nice copy autographed by Walter and yourself (if the author agrees) to me, for my library. If this happens to be some kind of a de-luxe copy, I would be VERY, VERY HAPPY! Further, I can use five (5) copies of the published edition at the established (Meghrig) discount.

Walter also sold me his manuscript re the New Jersey Cents. This also should be published, after of course it is brought up to date. I had obtained a large number of photos of Jersey coppers in 1956-62, but these "disappeared" from the back office in New Netherlands. If WB did not take them with him when he left NN in 1960, they were sent to Eric P. Newman. In any event, you should get your hands on them, and also ascertain what Blaisdell, Bareford's son, and Anton have in their collections. I have no financial interest in the publication of this work, except I could use a small number of copies of the final product. You and Walter could well use any available bucks here; I will help in any way that I can.

Enclosed, with my compliments, you will find three photos: (1) Henry Chapman, (2) Earle sale, (3) Lyman sale. If you publish these, please give me credit.  
PLEASE REPLY TO → SIGNED Good luck-

REPLY

DATE:

SIGNED

GRAYARC CO., INC., BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11232

THIS COPY FOR PERSON ADDRESSED

## Review of the Literature on Jersey Coppers

in print  
The first person to call attention to the enormous variety of issues of this state was apparently Dr. Montroville Wilson Dickeson, whom TIDE Magazine once called "a Burton Holmes of the 1850's". In his American Numismatic Manual, he published tables listing several dozen types and varieties, now not easily identified because the modern methods of comparison had not been developed. Dickeson's numbering is no longer of importance, since his entire collection of Jersey coppers went to Dr. Maris, and Maris's numbers have become the standard.

Crosby was apparently acquainted with most of Dr. Maris's collection. In 1874-5, while completing his Early Coins of America, he drew up a type table similar to those he had compiled for Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts coins. <sup>used as a reference</sup> ~~This is given a full discussion elsewhere in this writing.~~ <sup>reference in the various descriptions.</sup>

Dr. Maris's work was considered the absolute standard from the time of its publication in 1881. Terse but picturesque of language and accurate of detail, his descriptions have influenced many subsequent authors—not ~~at~~ <sup>to</sup> their benefit, since Maris, a Philadelphia Quaker, was addicted to eccentricities of language associated with the Friends' "plain speech." The errors in this book are few indeed, and the principal disadvantages of its use are mainly due to its unwieldy size (elephant folio) and its rarity. A damaged copy, lacking the introductory text, brought \$36 several years ago; a perfect copy would probably be worth \$50 or more, ~~were one to appear at auction.~~

The Maris Plate, slightly rearranged and with a single error (transposition of Revs. M and N), was reproduced as four smaller plates—the so-called Nagy Plates—some twenty-five years ago. Sets of these are rare and bring \$10 to \$15. No accompanying text was issued.

1925

In ~~1907~~ <sup>1925</sup> Gutttag Brothers published a reprint of Maris's <sup>various descriptions</sup> ~~text~~ with line cut illustrations, correcting a few minor errors and adding several new varieties. Copies of this book are scarce but more often available than the earlier works. <sup>All references to rarity are omitted.</sup>

G.R. Ross put a long article into the May 1918 Numismatist (pp. 206-13), with errata in the June issue (pp. 259-60), attempting to simplify the task of locating coins on the Maris plate. This had the disadvantage of disregarding any logical order for arbitrary "types."

~~Ross's table is given elsewhere in this text for completeness.~~

7  
5  
Damon G. Douglas did extensive historical research leading to the discovery, unknown to Crosby or other previous writers on numismatics, that the first New Jersey mint was at Rahway; the story is given here under the heading The Mints That Issued Jersey Coppers. It was first published, at greater length, in Proc. NJHS, Vol. 3, 7/5/23. The article well repays reading, and is unqualifiedly recommended here.

Still in process of completion is a work by Eric P. Newman on the copper coins of the Colonies, specifically dealing with those privately manufactured, whether in England or in Machin's Mill. Judging by the manuscript already seen, this promises to be a work of the utmost importance. Mr. Newman was the first to point out the significance of the Wyon S punch, but he was unaware of the fact that it appears on Reverse B (Maris F) of the New Jersey coppers.

July 1871

15

[illegible]

Order 12-11-11 M... summary for Cox & Pi ...

Jersey Household G<sub>1</sub> = 1000 (1990) / 1000 = 1.0  
 1990 = 1.0 (1990) / 1.0 = 1.0





regular Jersey type, in a sharply circumscribed group of medals which evidently occupy a relatively brief part of the time--significantly enough the same period that we know on other grounds that the Harrison mint was in operation. We know that this group did not form any part of the Elizabethan operations (described below) as there are no overtypes; and a brief examination of the coins will show conclusively that another source of planchets, and another engraver, <sup>prev</sup> ~~was~~ in use in this group, than in the 1786-7 coins known as Maria 9-u to 53-j, 55-l and n, 68 and 69-n, which form a third closely interconnected group. *But that Harold's findings require a 1781 date for the latter of Madsen's mill might be equipment until 1785 date*

It follows that the 1786-87 group just mentioned (with the exception of the overstruck varieties, Maria 17-J, K, b, 34, 35, 40) must comprise the output of the Rahway Mint, as only that mint is known to have been in operation in 1786 (leaving aside for the moment the patterns with date under plowbeam, made by Wyon at Birmingham).

#### John Bailey's Mint

Greiner (p. 303) quotes an affidavit of John Bailey, cutler, of New York City, to the effect that he had not struck any Jersey coins since April 15, 1788, and that those he had previously struck were made conformable to the authorizing act and by authority derived therefrom--whatever that might mean. Possibly Bailey had invested in the paper enterprise; an alternative might be that he recovered the minting equipment <sup>now</sup> abandoned by Walter Wood. Significantly enough, there is a distinctive group of varieties, all dated 1788, and unlike any others in the series. These have what Maria calls "drooping, jaded horses" and are countermarked with a buck and a running horse--a sort of eight and--of revenue. The allusion to their probable origin with Bailey is provided both by the date 1788 and by the fact that Bailey was associated with Ephraim Brasher <sup>Ephraim</sup> (1787) in a rejected petition to strike copper coins for New York State. The same buck and horse punch is found on these Jersey coins of 1788, on the Nova Eboracae (except the rare small head variety which bears a variety of John F. Allen's style), and on the Brasher Doubloon. Moreover, the date punches on the Nova Eboracae and the Doubloon appear to be the same; and some letter punches (in particular the P, b, l, k and u) seem to be identical to the Doubloon reverse and Maria dies bb and dd of the 1786 group just named (the so-called Fox type). Their assignment to Bailey of the Rahway Mint therefore stands until such time they can better account for the above facts.

unlocated (Yes/No?)

[illegible]

W. holder - Temp. 100°C  
H<sub>2</sub>O - 100°C

~~fixed to State I~~ I had State I. he was very

the red line no. 6

In May 1790 the New Jersey Legislature allowed to persons unknown who had procured many old coppers at 80 per shilling and impressed them with dies of the regular Jersey type in order that they might pass as Jersey coppers. During the copper panic in New York, 1790-92, the only coppers accepted at a better rate than that named above were those of New Jersey, which had passed in 1787 at 14 per shilling (Crosby, p. 291 bottom), in 1786-9 at 15 per shilling, and during the panic were falling to 24 the shilling, and continuing to decline. The legislature accordingly voted to accept no more Jersey coppers in payment of any debts to the State.

In order to identify these coppers struck in 1789-90 the thing to look for is overstrikes and in particular overstrikes on coins of 1784, or on Macdonald's mill products which are known to have been made in 1789. There immediately comes to mind the series of varieties: Maris 17-J, K, b; 34-J and v; 35-J and w; 56-58 and 70-73 inclusive. These almost invariably come <sup>including 1788 Vermonts and Newburgh imitation halfpence,</sup> as overstrikes on all sorts of copper 'junk.' No other varieties are seen overstruck on other coins. The above varieties fall into three distinct groups by style: (I) Old Rahway Mint dies (Maris obsv. 17 and 34, revs. J and K); (II) Flatted Manes (Maris obsv. 34, 35, 40 and 70-73 inclusive); (III) Camel Trade (il. 56 to 58 with reverse n).

It is on record that Mrs. Hannah Ogden, widow of Matthias Ogden, described as "of Elizabethtown," sold a coin press to the Philadelphia Mint on June 3, 1774, for \$17.11. This is presumably the press that had been in use at Rahway since 1786 and that was in Ogden's possession late in 1788 after the flight of Goadsby and Cox. It is probably the same press that broke down in 1806, as it had seen more service than the four others then in use at the mint. There are also old records (Crosby, pp. 282 and 287) to the effect that one Gilbert <sup>all</sup> and someone with a name something like Cox (i.e. Ogden?) stamped coppers in a shed near the "Old Armstrong House", occupied by Col. Francis Barber, in Elizabethtown. Among other noteworthy details is the fact that no blanks were cut out there, the coppers being brought into the shed and stamped there. This suggests that the issue at Elizabethtown was in fact composed mainly or wholly of overstrikes on other coins. Important in this connection is the fact that four old Rahway dies—which would have been kept with the Mint—<sup>1786-7</sup>



equipment which as we know was lost in Ogden's possession--were actually used to make over-  
strikes. Many of these are on copper; dated 1788.  
It may therefore assume with a very high degree of probability that at least Groups  
I and II above named are productions of the Elizabethan Mint. The New Jersey legislature's  
action, in refusing to accept Jersey coppers as a tender, in effect ended the venture both  
of Ogden and of the other individuals who were making overstrikes, e.g. the <sup>makers of the</sup> manifest counter-  
feits numbered 603 to 605 on the plates.

The origin of Group III of the overstrikes is uncertain. Douglas assigned them to  
Elizabethan, but the die work is wholly unlike that of the other two groups more reliably  
attributed to that mint. A further discussion of these three varieties is found  
on page 10, where it is pointed out that the "Camel Head" have certain letter and figure  
punches in common with some of the 1768 draped bust Connecticut. *Making Mist*

### Three Rahway Varieties

The actual origin of three varieties (Nos. 36-J, 53-j and 62-w) tentatively assigned  
to the Rahway Mint is still somewhat obscure. By the state of the reverse die, the 36-J  
belongs with 17-J, 31-J, 35-J and thus with the overstrikes at Elizabethtown (compare re-  
verses of Nos. 182, 502, 507, 508); obverse letter punches on this die are the same as on  
Mint obverse 40 (compare obverse of 182 and 505 on the plate). However, the 36-J is  
known overstruck. Possibly their own condition is responsible for the absence of visible  
overstrikes. Until overstruck appear, the 36-J will be tentatively included among the Rah-  
way coins. No. 53-j is known to have been engraved by the "Harristown master"--the one  
responsible for the fine obverse <sup>Mans</sup> 62 and 63 and reverse q, r and s. (Compare Nos. 153 and  
305-308 for size.) The date and letter punches are identical; two of the three obverses  
have period after legend; the mints are similar; obverse have palm of four, and there are  
numerous stylistic resemblances. Nos. 305-308 are assigned to Harristown because of the  
wide flans and the fact that No. 302 shows the reverse of 308 with a typical crude Harristown  
obverse showing the distinctive <sup>and</sup> S. ~~mark~~ However, No. 182 (the 53-j) is retained  
with the Rahway strike, as the dies and flans are narrow, the flans themselves of the kind  
usually found in the 1767 Rahway curved-beak coins, and the reverse of No. 153 called with  
the obverse of a known Rahway variety, No. 116 (compare Nos. 114, 116 and 153). The last

unknown, serial 6P-4, and the broken A model found on ~~twenty~~<sup>twenty other</sup> unquestioned railway flat  
cars, but its workmanship is low-level crude and the die evidently rejects. When and  
by whom this bungled die was used is a mystery. The 6P-4 is listed (for lack of better  
place) above the 6P-3, which latter is known to form part of the regular (dummy curve-beam  
series). (Cf. Nos. 134-155 on plates.)

It was mentioned above that die Benjamin Dudley brought suit against both Jax and Gould. This Dudley sounds like the individual of same name who produced the Nova Constellatio silver to exemplify Robert Morris's extraordinary plan for a U.S. coinage. See The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, VII, pp. xxvii-xxviii and 153-155. Dudley was released by Morris in 1784 and at that time was in the Philadelphia area. It seems a most amazing coincidence that there could be two Benjamin Dudleys connected with the minting business within 2 1/2 years and 100 miles of each other. If they were in fact the same person, we have to speculate what he did for the two mintmasters. The question immediately arises: Could Dudley have been the engraver called the "Morristown Master"? <sup>The latter</sup> is known to have made dies for both Ralston and Morristown coins. His dies are of finer quality than anything else found on Morristown coins, and No. 153 is among the best of the Ralston dies. Unfortunately the punches do not match those on the Nova Constellatio silver, but the latter are of different size from Jersey coins and would <sup>naturally</sup> require different size lettering. Nevertheless, the quality of engraving is sufficiently excellent on the Morristown Master's few dies to put them in a class with Dudley's work.

Is a stimulus to future research I will enumerate a few other facts concerning the die engravers for the Jeter coins. (1) The engraver of Nos. 112 to 124 appears to be the person responsible for the 1746 Connecticut with bust right. We may postulate either an itinerant engraver or perhaps a more or less clandestine die of Connecticut. (2) The date 1746 and some letter punches found on 1747 On earliest Miller 1-2 resemble as does Rahway obverse in the series represented by Nos. 156 to 166. (3) The broken A punch found on twenty-one Rayor and obverse reverse in the LINCOLN LIBRARY LIBRARY COINAGE. Could James P. Atlee therefore have made some dies for the Rahway Mint early in his career? We know that the United coins were prior to the Lincoln 1861 issue, because of a lawsuit of Samuel Atlee and others against Liberty Co. (4) In way of confirmation,

the same broken punch, and a peculiar N sometimes by Crosby (P. 287), is found on a number of Vermont dies, notably under 16, 19, 24, 28 and others. Eric Newman has shown that Atlas made these Vermont dies. The following table will be of help in verification; the punches probably come also on other dies but preservation of specimens available has not made it possible to verify the fact. The broken punch is frequently seen partly repeated on the die, a line being drawn in (as on Vermont Ryder 24 and N.J. 18-21, etc.), but sometimes simply left as is (as on Maria 68, 69, 41, etc.).

TABLE IV

Occurrence of N and A Punches Common to Jersey, Vermont and Other Coppers

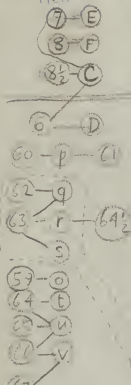
	N.J., Maria 13-15, 18, 23-24, 26, 28, 31-33, 38-39, 41-42, 45, 47-48, 52, 68-69.
Broken A	Vermont, Ryder <sup>1, 12</sup> 14, 16 <sup>26, 30</sup> <del>27, 28, 29</del> <sup>obverse</sup> , <del>30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100</del>
	Others: LIBE NATUS obv., 1797 INTELIG obv., NEO-EPICLCHS eagle rev.
	N.J., Maria 14-16, 21, 30, 34, 36-9, 41-2, 46-7, 50, 54, 61; J., T., a, c, d, i, l, n.
Crosby N	Vermont, Ryder <sup>1, 12, 14, 16-30 (inclusive) obvs.; 12, 16-30 (inclusive) revs.</sup> <del>31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100</del>
	Others: 1797 INTELIG obv., 1797 VI VIRTUTE VIGI obv., CLINTON obv.; 1797 Cent.

Revs. VV, A.

Illustrating the mulling groups corresponding to the various girts

(Mapis numbers)

Orin  
(Birmingham)  
1786



Marriestown

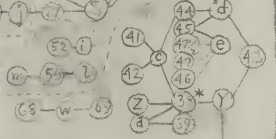
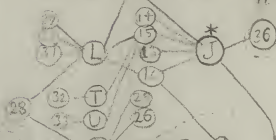
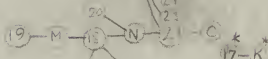
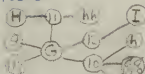
Baley, N.Y.C.



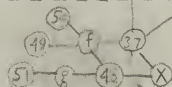
Linker in N.Y.C.



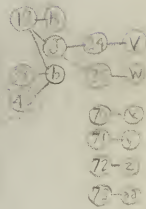
Rahway  
1786-8



Fall-  
Region



Elizabethtown  
1789-90



Abbreviations Used in This Book

- AAA. American Numismatic Association.
- AMS. American Numismatic Society. Owner of Canfield collection.
- AU. About Unc. (Table II)
- B. Bailey's Mint, New York City.
- BB. Refers to the authors' numbering system, as BB-1, 188, 192, etc.
- BV. Basal value. Value in Basal State (Table II). See p. .
- C. Contemporary counterfeit. Crosby (in combination, as C.7-G<sup>1</sup>, etc.).
- CC. Condition Census. See p. 100.
- E. Elizabethtown Mint, and speculative sites of other overstrikes.
- EF. Extremely Fine. (Table II)
- F. Fine. (Table II)
- G. Good. (Table II)
- JHU. Johns Hopkins University, owner of the J.W. Garrett collection.
- M. Morristown. Maris (in combination, as M.7-E, etc.).
- MHS. Massachusetts Historical Society, owner of the W.S. Appleton collection.
- MS. Mint State. (Table II)
- N. Unknown New York mint, source of variety BB-201 (P.54-k). H 7
- NJHS. New Jersey Historical Society.
- R. Rahway Mint. Rarity (in combination, as R-1, R-5, R-8.).
- VF. Very Fine. (Table II)
- VG. Very Good. (Table II)
- W. Wyon's Mint, Birmingham.



The Question of Rarity.

Maris used an 8-point scale: C (Common), R (Scarce), R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>6</sup>. This seems to have been rather conservatively applied; R<sup>6</sup> meant in general unique, R<sup>5</sup> two or three known, R<sup>4</sup> up to about eight known, R<sup>3</sup> perhaps two dozen known, etc. However, the scale suffered like all others used at that time <sup>from lack of quantitative</sup> because it was not quantitative. We have therefore decided to make a clean break and apply Sheldon's quantitative rarity scale to this series. For collectors unacquainted with Sheldon's Early American Cents we reproduce <sup>the scale</sup> ~~it~~ here.

TABLE I. A SCALE FOR RARITY.

- R-1 COMMON (Population estimated at over 1250)
- R-2 NOT SO COMMON (501-1250)
- R-3 SCARCE (201-500)
- R-4 VERY SCARCE (76-200)
- R-5 RARE (31-75)
- R-6 VERY RARE (13-30)
- R-7 EXTREMELY RARE (4-12)
- R-8 UNIQUE OR NEARLY UNIQUE (1 to 3 known)

Here, as in Sheldon's book, R-8 will indicate that not more than three collectible examples are known--i.e., <sup>examples outside</sup> ~~in~~ museums. There are <sup>three</sup> ~~four~~ museums with important collections of Jersey coppers: ANS <sup>(Canfield collection)</sup>, ~~AMS~~, MBS (Appleton collection), and JHU (Garrett collection). Thus five examples of Maris 36-J exist, but since three are in JHU this is a Rarity 8 coin.

# The Question of Condition

TABLE II. THE SHELTON SCALE FOR CONDITION (With additions)

ABSOLUTE GRADE For Book Value, multiply Basal Value by:	DESCRIPTION OF CONDITION	Represented on Plate by BB No.:
1	BASAL STATE. Barely recognizable and unutilated, but no more than that. Need not include a recognizable date, but attribution must be certain, as with all higher grades.	707
2	FAIR. About half the device and inscription legible.	604
3	VERY FAIR. Date and more than half the device and inscription legible. Just short of Good.	603
4	GOOD. Well worn, but date and entire device and inscription legible. A 5-coin is bolder than the graded 4; a 6-coin stronger yet but not quite Vg.	156 obv. 176 rev.
6	Evenly worn, well balanced, aesthetically pleasing pieces in these grades are more likely to bring book value than are inferior ones.	118 rev. 3 obv.
7	VERY GOOD. Everything boldly clear. The microscopic detail is not discernible; the highest points show considerable wear, but the coin is obviously better than Good though not quite strong enough for Fine. Mane and scroll should be strong.	551 obv. 602 104 obv.
12	FINE. All details strong. Wear only on the high points and not much there. Under a glass, the "microscopic" details (individual hairs in mane, etc.) should be plain, the general appearance pleasing, as the label "Fine" literally suggests.	505 157 obv. 158 rev. (broken) 173 obv.
20	VERY FINE. Nearly full original sharpness; a little wear on the highest points only. Everywhere stronger than Fine but not quite Ex. Fine. Grades 30 and 35 are often called "About Ex. Fine." The difference is in the surface, increasingly important in the higher grades.	401 150 obv. 180 obv. 182 obv. 312 303 obv.
40	EXTRA FINE. Nearly perfect surface; full original sharpness with the faintest touch of friction on the highest points. There may be traces of mint bloom, or else a pleasing light patina which will protect the coin from further oxidation.	135 obv. 126 rev. 1 146 obv.
50	ABOUT UNCIRCULATED. Typically, a Mint State coin which has departed a considerable distance from original color--or which is slightly mishandled, etc. Differs from Mint State only in the surface.	108 148 rev.
60	MINT STATE. Free from any trace of wear, and the color is that of a coin which has been carefully preserved. Must have some "cartwheel"--under a gooseneck lamp, tilting the coin will cause a transverse band of reflected light to revolve like the spokes of a cartwheel. Alternatively, there can be "rooflike" surface, but then original red color must be visible. The color is typically a light brown or light olive, often with some original red. A 65-coin differs from "Superb" mainly in not having full original red, or in some minute imperfection; a 60-coin may be a trifle farther from original red, etc.	201 154 155 114 128 158 165 138
70	SUPERB. A 70-coin is perfection; full original color, perfect surface without hint of bluish, full sharpness of striking.	

## The Question of Value as a Function of Condition.

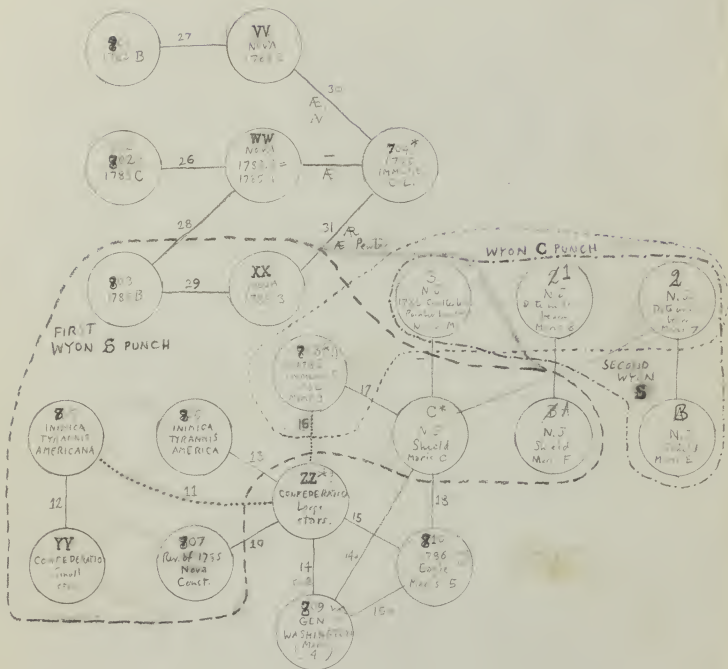
About this subject there will always be disagreement, despite Dr. Sheldon's admirable effort to make it into a science, precisely because correct grading of coins of any series is something of an art, and coin dealers are generally not artists, nor indeed are they scientists. For purposes of standardization, we propose to use the Sheldon scale of 1 to 70 here, on the assumption that in this series, as in large cents, value approximately equals B.V. (Basal Value) multiplied by condition numerically expressed. The scale of 1 to 70 is actually too short, or too has slides; it was originally standardized for 1794 cents at a time when a 70-coin brought just about seventy times as much as the same variety in bad state, about 18 times as much as a Good coin, about 6 times as much as a Fine one, about 3 times as much as a VF one, etc. For the last few years, it has proved safer to assume that a large cent in 70 condition, or the finest known of a variety (regardless of objective grade) is worth approximately double book value, and a 65-coin, or one of the two or three best of a variety, about 1 1/2 times its book value; the scale of 1 to 70 has thus for practical purposes been stretched at its upper end, so that the distance between 40 and 70 grade is effectively the distance between 40 and 110 times basal value. This follows a remark of Dr. Sheldon's to the effect that a whole continent extends between EF and Unc., and that mapping it may prove one of the pleasant exercises in numismatics to come.

It appears that Jersey covers in the absolute grades from 50 to 70, with perhaps three or four exceptions, are prohibitively rare, and the stretching of the scale should far exceed that for large cents in comparable condition. It follows that these coins, when offered, should bring perhaps <sup>to five</sup> ~~three or four~~ times "book" value in 70 condition, or double book value in 60 to 65 grade, etc.; in other respects the application of the Sheldon scale should be made as though these coins were large cents. Indeed, the Jersey series have more than once been compared to the large cents, in variety of fabric, in bewildering array of varieties (only recently put into any sort of order), in rarity and value of the earliest issues (the 1786 Coulterless type being compared to the 1793 cental, in the wealth of bizarre and extreme die breaks, overstrikes, errors, etc. Some of the greatest collectors of large cents also collected Jerseys: Harris, Hays, Hall, Ryder, Hines, Harpolee, Crosby, Stickney, Earle, Benant, Jackson, Miller, and many others.

Wyon's Dies for American Corners, 1783-1786

The numbers 10 to 31 refer to Crosby's Plate VII.

Asterisks \* indicates that design from other dies



(Mount photos of actual coins)

### The Wron Patterns

Earlier the somewhat startling assertion was made, though not elaborated on, that the two varieties with date under plowbeam were patterns made by Wron of Birmingham, England. The evidence for this is conclusive though a little roundabout. The first hint was provided by Maris when he mentioned that his reverses E and F (of the coins with date under plowbeam; our dies A and B) were "manifestly the work of the same artist" and at the same time coined from reverse C, the die found with the D<sup>4</sup>UNIS, and that this was a pattern reverse brought over from England by Walter Mould. Crosby's Plate VII figures importantly in the reasoning to follow, so the skeptical reader might do well to have it before him. For convenience, the relevant mulings (VII, 10 to 31) on the accompanying diagram are given their Crosby numbers. We have renumbered the twenty-one dies for reasons to be shown later.

We begin with the generally accepted fact, that the Nova Constellatio copiers were made in Birmingham (reportedly by order of Gouverneur Morris), and that the D<sup>4</sup>UNIS and D<sup>4</sup>UNE obverses are reliably ascribed to Wron. It is a commonly used principle in numismatics that two dies sharing identical letter punches can be ascribed to the same engraver, in the absence of contrary evidence. Another principle is that when the same die is muled with two others known to have different places of origin, the die must have done some travelling, but this assertion need not be made unless unequivocal evidence of the kind exists. There are two (and only two) clear-cut instances <sup>in this series</sup> of dies having been shipped over: Obverse <sup>8</sup>701, after being muled with reverses ~~WW~~, ~~WW~~ and ~~XX~~, obvious English productions, was muled long afterwards with two dies known to have been made by James F. Atlee (GEORGINA III REX and VICTORIA). And reverse C, after being muled with Obv. <sup>8</sup>708 (also obviously Wron's work), was later muled with Obv. 54 (Maris 6), known to have been the work of the Morrison Mint.

Using the two principles just named, we propose to show that the 21 dies on the diagram are all Wron's work. It is first necessary to call attention to a peculiar S punch characteristic of Wron's dies of 1785-6. This is found on dies <sup>8</sup>703, ~~22~~, <sup>XX</sup>~~22~~, <sup>8</sup>705-6-7-8, C, and B. (Another S punch characterizes obverses 1, 2, 3, and reverse A.) Eric Newman was the first to point out the significance of this first S punch shared by the Nova Constellatio dies <sup>8</sup>703 and ~~22~~ and the other dies of more obscure origin; but he was unaware of its presence on



Reverse B. A peculiar C punch is found on obvs. 1, 2, 3 and 708. The same logotype A is found on Obvs. 1, 2 and 3; the same E on A, B, C and 703; the same M on A, B, C and 704; the same N on 1, 3, 709 and possibly 710; the same O on 1, 2, 3, 704, 708, <sup>YY</sup>~~709~~ and <sup>ZZ</sup>~~710~~; the same U on B, C, 704 and 708. These punches all have distinctive defects or irregularities which make identification positive where specimens are sufficiently sharp. A few other such identities will become apparent upon study of the 21 dies as a group; but those just cited are sufficient to connect those with New Jersey devices to the Nova Constellation and hence with Wyon.

New Maris, for some undeterminable reason, included the DEUMUS, 1786 eagle and GEN. WASHINGTON obverses with the New Jersey coins, though the first refers to the U.S. generally, the second variety is an obvious mule, and the third likewise refers to no particular state. We have to decide whether or not to follow Maris's example, whether or not to add the other related Wyon dies which come muled with these, or only some of them, or none. And it seems that since Wyon was seeking to make coins for the Confederation rather than for a single state (to judge by their inscriptions), except for the three NOVA CAESAREA obverses, and since this monograph is attempting to describe New Jersey coins and not those of the Confederation generally, we should make it a rule to include all those and only those having an inscription referring specifically to New Jersey. The DEUMUS, eagle and Washington obverses obviously do not belong in this category and therefore not in this monograph. This is the reason for numbering the various Wyon dies referring to the Confederation from <sup>VV</sup> 701 to <sup>ZZ</sup> 710, ~~701~~ to ~~710~~.

On the other hand, there is every reason to include Obvs. 1, 2 and 3, despite their British origin, since they are of the type adopted by the New Jersey legislature and copied at the Rahway Mint in 1786, and since they circulated over here as Jersey coppers.

The choice of a proper numbering system became the subject of much concern once it became clear that the Paris numbers would have to be replaced. At one time we thought of numbering the varieties straight through, 1 to 122 exclusive of the five counterfeits, but it became evident that this would not serve adequately to distinguish among the products of the various mints, nor allow for the addition of new varieties should any be discovered after publication. The same objection held against merely denominating the varieties 1-A to 78-DF; moreover, there is too much chance of mistakes, say, 13-J (which is Paris 24-P) for Paris 13-J; or more likely referring to 13-J, 17-J, 20-N, 21-N, etc., without specifying 78 or Paris, the reader then discovering that these represent actual die combinations found both in this book and in Paris, but meaning altogether different varieties.

A compromise was arrived at which it is hoped will have some mnemonic value. Each variety is assigned, theoretically, a three-digit number; the first digit is actually a prefix referring to the mint which issued the variety, the last two (01 to 99) the number of the variety. For the Lyon coins, which would properly be numbered 001, 002, etc., it was decided to drop the zeros. The result follows:

TABLE ~~III~~ IV

Mints and Numbers

Mint	Period	BB Nos.	Paris Nos.
Birmingham	1786	1 to 4	7-C
Rahway	1786-8	101 to 182	7-E, 8-E, 8 <sup>1</sup> -G
N.Y.? <del>1786-8</del>	1787	201	9-G to 55-m except as below; 68-w, 69-w
Morristown	1787	301 to 316	54-k
Bailev (IVD)	1788	401 to 404	6-C, D; 59-o to 67-v; 64 <sup>1</sup> -r
Elizabeth	1789-90	501-13, 601-3	74-bb to 77/8-dd
Counterfeits	?	701-705	17-J, K, b; 38-b; 34, 35, 40, 70 to 73, 56-7-8 79 and following

It will be noticed that this scheme leaves sufficient room for inclusion of new varieties. Thus, if a new Rahway mint obverse should be discovered, No. 183 would be added to the list, and similarly for the other mints. ~~It is our only objection to the "Elizabeth" series, where the numbers run 501 to 505 and then 551-555, and it is our belief that two mints may have separately issued overstrikes (see below, p. 200 f.).~~

TABLE V  
LIST OF MINTS, I.

This table will enable collectors to find all mints, given their numbers; but it is recommended that they verify the latter. The column "Mints" may require a little explanation: that will be found in the section of the Introduction entitled "The Mints and Struck Pieces Generally."

Abbreviations:	B	John Bailey, Jan.-Apr. 1788
	C	Manifest counterfeiters
	E	Elizabeth town, 1789-90, and other years
	F	Forrest town, May 1787-August 1788
	H	Hudson (New York) mint (Mar. 1788)
	R	Rahway, Nov. 1786-June 1788
	R*	Rahway, post-revolution coins (summer 1788)
	W	Wren's mint, Birmingham, 1786
	N	Newburgh - Mather's Mill 1788-90

Obverses			Reverses		
Maria	Mints	BB Nos.	Maria	Mints	BB Nos.
6	M	301-2	C	M, M	3, 4, 301
7	M	1 2-3	D	M	362
8	W	4 1	E	W	12
"92"	W	4	F	W	11
9	R	101	G	R	101, 104-106, 108
10	R	108-110	H	R	102
11	R	101-103	I	R	107
11	R	105	J	R	121, 130, 131, 135, 137
12	R	106-107		R*	180, 182
13	R	135		E	502, 507, 509
14	R	130	K	R, E	129: 501
15	R	131-134	L	R	122, 130, 136, 143, 144-152
16	R	136-138	M	R	119, 120
17	R, E	129, 501-503	N	R	123-125
18	R	120-123	O	R	126
19	R	119	P	R	111, 115, 116, 128
20	R	120	Q	R	118
21	R	125-128	R	R	112-114, 117, 127
"21"	R	113	S	R	130, 140, 141, 146
22	R	111	T	R	132, 140
23	R	110-115	U	R	133, 142
"23"	R	112	V	E	508
24	R	116-118	W	E	506
25	R	139	X	R*	176, 177
26	R	140	Y	R, R*	166, 167, 171
27	R	145-146	Z	R	168
28	R	143-144	a	R	170, 171
29	R	150	b	E	503-505
30	R	151	c	R	161, 163, 164, 169
31	R	152	d	R	136, 160, 162, 165
32	R	140	e	R	156-159
33	R	140	f	R*	172, 173, 177, 178
34	E	508-509	g	R*	174, 175
35	E	506-507	h	R	110
36	R*	162	i	R	140

Dimorphen

Reverses

Paris Mints BB Nos.

Paris Mints BB Nos.

37	R*	178-181
38	R, E	167-174; 504
39	R	171
40	E	505
41	R	163
42	R	164
43	R	165-166
44	R	161-162
45	R	179-160
46	R	158
47	R	157
"47 <sup>1st</sup> "	R	156
48	R*	175-177
49	R*	173
50	R*	172
51	R*	174
52	R	141
53	R	153
54	H	201
55	R	147-148
56	R	553
57	R	551
58	R	552
59	R	300
60	R	303
61	R	304
62	R	305
63	R	306-308
64	R	310-311
"64 <sup>2nd</sup> "	R	312
65	R	313
66	R	314-315
67	R	316
68	R	154
69	R?	155
70	R	510
71	R	511
72	R	512
73	R	513
74	B	402
75	B	403
76	B	401
77	B	404
78	same as 77	
79	C	601
80	C	602
81	C	603
82	same as 36	
"83"	C	605
"84"	C	604

j	R	145, 153
k	H	201
l	R	148
m	R	147
n	E?	551-553
o	R	309
p	M	303, 304
q	M	305, 306
r	R	307, 312
s	R	308
t	M	310
u	M	311, 313, 314
v	R	315, 316
w	R	154, 155
x	R	510
y	E	511
z	E	512
aa	E	513
bb	B	502, 503
cc	B	501
dd	B	504
ee	C	601
"ff"	C	602
"gg"	R	109
"hh"	R	103
"ii"	C	603
"jj"	C	605
"kk"	C	604

## CHECK FINDING LIST: II.

This table will enable the reader either to identify any Jersey copper at a glance, or to narrow it down to two or three possibilities which can be easily told apart by the plates. The numbers refer to varieties as described here, not individual dies.

## A. Head and obverse facing left: (Beware fraudulent alterations)

1. Large shield; date hardly visible. 174
2. Small shield, flange within it. Large head 173; small head 172.

## B. Head and obverse facing right: Date 1786.

1. Date under plowbees, not under share. 1, 2
2. Date under share (the usual type).

## I. No collar.

- a. Very small date, pointed handles. 3
- b. Very small date, handle ends square.
  - i. Wide shield. 101
  - ii. Narrow shield. Fine denticles 102, coarse 103.
- c. Small date. No period after legend.
  - i. Striped tree bar parallel to beam. 104
  - ii. Not as i; narrow shield. 107
  - iii. Not as i; wide shield. Wide date 106, close date 105.
- d. With period after legend.

- i. Wide shield. 108
- ii. Small or medium shield. 109, 110
- iii. Date spaced 1 786, 6 high and recut. 111

## II. With collar.

- a. Curved beams.
  - i. Small well formed close date. No period 112, period 113
  - ii. Annotated 6. 114, 115
  - iii. Flow over 86 only. 116-118.
  - iv. Head ~~fern~~ <sup>and around</sup> widest shield: 119, 120; medium shields, 121-2. "Bride."
  - v. Head ~~fern~~ <sup>and around</sup> 123. Dimples around 124; no lump 119.



vi. Large date. Widest shields 125-6; narrow shields 127-8.

b. Straight beams. Small date in i-ii only; others large date.

i. Small date. Small shield, mullets, series. 503

ii. Small date. Rev. no mullets or sprigs. 129, 501, 502

iii. Small head; buckle, <sup>numerous</sup>  $\Lambda^1$  to R. 130

iv. Head left of center. 131-131.

v. Large head, nose up; back end bent up. 135

vi. Scroll prolonged to left. 136-136.

vii. "Office boy reverse"; defect over R in P. OR. 137-10.

C. Date 1788. Head and plow facing right.

1. Punctuated with star and quatrefoil. 401, 402

2. Punctuated with three quatrefoils. 403, 404

3. Punctuated with three stars. Hare braided 314-315; brushed back 316.

4. Period after legend only. 312

5. No punctuation. 313

D. Date 1787.

1. Quatrefoil before legend. 510

2. Quatrefoil after legend. 511

3. Two mullets in obv. legend. 512

4. One mullet in obv. legend; NOVA gone. 513

5. No punctuation; name in alternate plaits.

I. Wide shield. 507, 509

II. Narrow shield. Stars 506; mullets 508, 505.

6. Straight beams; handles with knobs.

I. BUS over BSS. 117

II. CAESA over CAER. 116 Sprigs below shield 117.

III. Normal legend. 143-144, 148-51.

7. Straight beams; no knobs. (Check for year 143-44.)

I. Peculiar wide U's. 309-11.

II. Normal legend. Wide date 141; close date 142.

6. Curved beams.

I. Camel heads. Usually visibly overstruck. 551-3.

II. Rev. PLURIBUS. 303-4.

III. Small shield, mullets and sprigs. 501

IV. "Serpent head." Large sharp 6-pointed stars on rev. 201

V. Shield has seven pales, not six. 161, 163-4, 169.

VI. Middle chief-point low. 175, 177-8

VII. Sprig below horse.

a. Period after legend. 305

b. No period. 306-306

VIII. Period after legend; inverted N; very low S. 301-2

IX. Smallest head, distant from legend and plow. 161<sup>162</sup> 170.

X. Large head, period after legend. Rev. Wide shield, small sprigs. 153

XI. Arc cracks through shield, down towards last star. 160, 162, 165.

XII. Impression of rest of shield in obv. fields; spur at A of NCVA. 158

XIII. Narrow shield with sharp points. Buckled across, E to N. 154

XIV. Centre. 178-181. 37 1/2

XV. Several lumps in pale. (170-1.

XVI. Enormous conical ears; large asymmetrical shield. 182.

XVII. End of coultar broken off. 175-7. 176

XVIII. Beams begin straight, based on. 152, 156-7, 158-60, 165-66.

E. No date; NCVA \* CEEHEE. 155.

F. Extremely crude workmanship, not worth any of the above. 601-601 (rev. 155).

# THEORY OF COLOURS OF THE COLOURS IN THE VARIANTS

Head to right

Legend \* \* \* \* \*

Scroll of twists

Arch handles

Straight beam

Base line

Recurve

Decorations

Legend \* E \* \* \* \* \*

Dexter chief

Indic chief

Chief azure

Faint of 3

First star

Rolls

Orig

Sidgletren  
attachment

Curved beam

Sidgletren

Crossbar

Quarter

Star

Outer border

Inner border

Argent

Last star

Series

BIRMINGHAM ISSUES: 1786

The Wren Patterns: Nos. 1, 2, 3

The three first varieties on our list are the real "blue chips" among Jersey coppers. Among the large cents, a series to which Jerseys have more than once been compared, the two varieties with date under plowhead have their counterpart in the 1793 "strawberry leaf" coins. The latter, like these Wren pieces, have long been thought patterns, but patterns which have been more or less adopted into the regular series, as they certainly circulated. Like these, too, they fall into Baldwin's old legendary class of non-collectibles, as he defined it (two or less in collectors' hands). To carry coincidence further, in both the cents and the Jerseys, three are known of <sup>one</sup> ~~three~~ variety, and the <sup>other</sup> ~~same~~ is unique.

2 2-B

2 1-B

Small Date Under Beak: no period

Morris 7-E

Crosby 7-G

Obverse 1. Large counterless oval, <sup>A</sup> angulated crossbar slants down with its upper end touching beak. Date under beak; very small figures, apparently engraved rather than punched. Widely spaced legend, no period after it; final A almost touches beak. Wren C punch.

Reverse A. Saxon shield, argent, six pales gules, a chief azure; legend \* E : CUM REX \* without sprig, this being the normal type and implied in the description of every reverse except as noted. Legend almost encircles shield; first and last stars virtually touch shield close to base point; pales of 5. Engrav r's scratched up to right from chief point. Second Wren S punch, as on obverse *f*.

Die break variations. Faint crack, final S to second denticle following, seen on the Ryder coin; not visible on the Parmelee piece.

R-8. Value speculative. The first of the three known (illustrated) came from the Henry Chapman sale of the Gilbert W. Lewis Coll., June 8, 1916, at \$900 to Hillyer Ryder. It was called a 7-G in the Lewis catalogue, this number probably referring to Crosby; but this has given rise to rumors that a Morris 7-G exists. The second best, and the discovery coin, first turned up in the collection of A. S. Weeks of Philadelphia; at Cogan's auction of

this collection, April 12, 1777, B.G. Parroles bought it for \$125. At the Parroles sale, June 1897, H.L. Smith using the name "Clay" bought it for \$110. It reappeared in the collection of J.L. Goodenough, of Boston, M.A. Walter Newcomer purchased it from him for \$100. At the disposition of the Newcomer estate, Kate Newcomer sold this piece to John York Garrett of Baltimore. Garrett's collection was bequeathed to JHI, where the coin now remains. Pickled by Crosby, Plate VI, No. 17; descriptive on Paris Plate. The obverse was, Very Fair, sent to a dealer for \$110 at the sale of the coin called Rev. March 1957; it was supposed <sup>and has now recently changed hands at \$275.</sup> discovered in a junk store, judging by earlier sale history, should this variety become collectible (and the discovery of any more specimens will make it so), a retail value of \$35 or more is indicated; \$50 might be a more realistic figure.

CONVENTIONAL COIN, 18-20.

1-1-A  
2-2-B

Large Date Under Bar; Period After Legend

M. 8-F.  
C. 8-G

Obverse 1. As last, but crossbar horizontal; date larger; legend more closely spaced, period after final A. With C punch.

Reverse B. Vert similar to last. Large shield, the chief azure very large; pairs of 5 and 6. Stars are as close to shield as in Rev. A. First over S punch, as on the obverse. The only other Jersey reverse with this peculiar S (Rev. C) has much coarser lines in the chief azure, and the second star is much too close to P.

The broad variegation. (M) - a single specimen seen.

R-8. Unique. Value speculation. JHI, ex J.L. Garrett bequest, ex Newcomer 29M, Tol 264; 762 at \$115, Mills 379, Parroles 372 at \$212.50, Bismell 320, Hickley 2476. Several electrotypes exist.

CONVENTIONAL COIN, 30-0.

Blair 7C

2-2-C

RS

CC 3-0



October 3. Above Coulter's place, as in the six previous days observed to follow.  
(Note D to E, 131 and 132); two small emerald date 1766 in exuviae, both like that of  
Mr. J. Short pointed antler, as on Obs. 1 and 2 only. Long beam. Smallest head seen  
on Coulter's color; high in field; scroll of six trunks, the ring in middle thin at ends.  
1, but with a notch after third A. Given punched exactly as in Obs. 1.

Figure 4. Very similar to A and B; first "gon 3" ring, as on div. B and the HENTON, etc. Slightly more, with values of 5 and 6; lines in sides more coarse; legend nearly surrounds shell, as do A and B, but second star too close to P. This is the die found on other Wym patterns for the Confederation (Plate I).

The break remained. Evidently coined after the ILLINOIS and GAN, ILLINOIS findings, to give the name of the team and better describe on the field, but before the subsequent meeting of p. 300 (page 6-C). The acronym large a semi ~~ILLINOIS~~.

CONDITION C <sup>10-6</sup>  
~~6-0~~

There exists a single impression of Mr. C. Uniface, on a square silver planchet. The condition of the die is comparable to that seen on many <sup>(d)</sup> examples of No. 201. The conclusion is forced that this trial was struck in the United States, possibly in 1787, perhaps later. It was discovered in Philadelphia over a decade ago, in an antique shop along with other similar (?) square uniface trials which have not been located for examination. <sup>and is now owned by the writer</sup> If Obverse (FEB 18) 3 should be found among them it would prove that Gould carried this die along too.

I. 1786 Coulterless Type: Nos. <sup>101</sup> ~~X~~ to <sup>111</sup> ~~X~~

Continuing the comparison between Jersey coppers and early large cents, the Coulterless group corresponds to the regular cents of 1793. Except for the omission of the coulter (which moves only that the die engravers, from Thomas Horn or John, probably never reached a plan, nor saw one close up, nor studied any accurate engravings of one) these are almost none of the finest designs in the series. In particular, the horses possess quite distinctive personalities, and the more successful obverse designs (considerable as they balance, as is true of the 1793-4 cents. The first reverses are more satisfactory, but they quickly improve; Reverse J (Marie P) is equalled in design by very few subsequent dies. These varieties have always brought good prices, again like 1793 cents; none can be called common, many are rare, at least three unique or semi-unique. A complication is introduced by the fact that the Coulterless dies <sup>(like those in all subsequent Railway Mint groups)</sup> were rather extensively intermixed, probably the presses being in operation before the end of this series; the exact order of omission, without diebreaks, is therefore difficult to determine, particularly since some varieties were withdrawn before being introduced and resumed. The variety given here is one of the less illogical ones.

191  
H 4-D

Coulterless: Smallest Date  
MAY 20 1786

P. 11-4  
C. 6-4

Obverse L. Close copy of 3; coulterless plan, handles short and narrow at ends but not pointed, otherwise of similar shape to plan on Obv. 3. Date engraved in very small figures, the 8 particularly small and twice as narrow as on any other Coulterless obverse except No. 4; spaced 1786. Unusually slender-necked horse with long and narrow head; ears far apart. Very small faint variety after Head A.

Reverse D. Close copy of C; legend spaced more closely and made from different punches. Chief points of shield less sharp; limbs both of pales and of chief are much finer. Pales of 5 and 6. Except for C, this is the widest shield in the Coulterless group, being round and somewhat heart-shaped, unlike all other dies in this group.

30  
Die break variations. Perfect dies.

R-8. Unknown. Value speculative. MSB, ex William Sumner Appleton, who owned it as early as 1875, as it was owned by Crosby during the writing of Early Coins of America. No explanation given at hand for the rarity of this obverse, as both dies were used in later mintage until they wore down considerably. <sup>Returned to Crosby. Pl. G. VII. 18.</sup> It is also singular that this lone survivor is in mint state.

CONSTITUTION, 65-0.

1028 1-8

Counterless; Shallest Date  
PARADE SHIELD

H. 11-H  
O. 61-0

Obverse 4. Few varieties with traces of wear or of slight buckling.

Reverse 2. Long narrow shield, wedge-shaped; narrower in proportion to its length than any other in the series; in absolute diameter also one of the three narrowest (the others being Paris I and Q). Dexter chief much closer to final S than dexter chief is to A, which is distinctive for the Parade shields in the Constitution group. Pl. 4.

Die break variations. Both dies begin to weaken at borders and buckle in centers.

R-6. Basal value 13. One of the three most easily obtained of the Constitution group, but still a rare coin. Possibly half a dozen are known that will grade above Fine. The best would seem to be the <sup>Key D</sup> Parade-Mills-Lewis-Ryder coin (illustrated).

CONSTITUTION, 30-20.

1036 4-F

Counterless; Shallest Date  
UGLY TOOTH REVERSE

H. 10BV. 12  
NB: "V" OBS "hh"

Obverse 1. Now severely buckled through center, from VA to <sup>W</sup> single star.

Reverse F. Narrow shield, much wider than the last. Letters very closely spaced, and heavily punched in. Dexter chief very near foot of R. Extremely large, heavy, coarse serrations, many of them rounded on the tops. They are very wide and crowded together, and with them this die can be recognized "across the room."

Die break variations. Reverse also buckled at right, weakening N and final star.

R-8. Unique. Value speculative. Spiro 1146, at 4105.

CATALOGUE OF 1911, h-C.

1047 5-D

Coultarless; Widest Date  
WIDE DATE

h. 2-C  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 5. Very large shaggy head; low, long flow handles; beam begins too low, singletree parallel with it; ear points left of C; by far the widest date in this group; EA touch or practically touch, the E leading left and weak or incomplete at top.

Reverse D.

No br a. variations. None seen. Obverse begins to buckle in center

R-8. Basal value <sup>10.</sup> ~~8.50.~~ <sup>Barby collectible.</sup>

<sup>four</sup> have not been able to trace the ~~date~~ and all are worn. The sharpest is the Frederick B. Taylor coin (obv. illustrated). Almost its equal is the Ward's Plate coin, but the reverse has gone out. This one, now in JHU ex Garrett ex Merz's 350, was the discoverer's coin; it was found in 1875, and is mentioned in the appendix to Coughr. Spiro 1146, about grade 8 touch called "Firm", brought \$67.50. A fourth, <sup>see</sup> 1144-4, came to William Ryder from Henry Chapman. This ~~name or may not be the O. J. Lewis~~ <sup>see</sup> piece, which he called "Fair." <sup>104</sup> ~~It is not, but it is a barbed collection too.~~

CATALOGUE 1911, 10-6.

1058 6-D

Coultarless; Widest Date  
WIDE DATE

h. 114-G  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 6. Large shaggy head, as in last. Larger flow handles and beam; singletree parallel with upper edge of sharp; date very closely spaced, and almost touching base line, which runs into border at right. Lower beam farther from handles than in any other die of this series.

Reverse D.

No br a. variations. None seen.

3✓

R-7. Basal value \$7.50. About a half dozen are known, at least two of them in Mexico. The two finest would appear to be Mills 382, described as "fine" with scratch on obverse, but not seen, and the Spiro piece, which is about grade 10 but nicked up. One from the Hays; Hall, <sup>WMS?</sup> found collections, VG-7 but rough, can be called third best. The others will not grade above good. Spiro's brought \$95. Possibly we have the basal value too low.

CONDITION GRADE, 12-5?

106

7-D

Coulterless; Ears Under E  
WIDE FIELD

M. 12-G  
C. 8-G  
5

Obverse 7. <sup>Large</sup> shaggy head, similar to the last two. Date wider than on Obv. 6 and closer than on Obv. 5; always weak at bottom of figures, and close to base line but not quite touching. Long handles and bars; scroll almost touches handles. <sup>W</sup> Single star almost but not quite parallel to shank. Legend and farther from bars than on any other in this group. Bars wholly under E.

Reverse D. Now showing traces of wear.

Die break variations. None seen.

R-5. Basal value \$2. The most easily obtained of the Coulterless coins, but still rare, at least 50 and possibly 100 times as rare as some of the common varieties such as Paris 64-t, 67-v, 6-D, 56-n. There are three that can be called extremely fine; one of these brought \$5 in the Spiro sale, the others are owned by the writer. One of these is apparently Parsons 370. Usually obtainable fairly copiously in Good to Fine. Low R-5, indeed R-4.

CONDITION GRADE, 45-25.

107 7-G

Coulterless; Ears Under E  
WIDE FIELD

M. 12-I  
C. 8-G  
5

Obverse 7. Die shows wear at borders and below date.

Reverse G. Generatively narrow shield, much rounded, quite narrow at chief points; rather high relief, with outer border. Design very similar to J (Paris P) but latter is without outer border, has smaller chief piece, and first and last stars are closer to base

Pinus resinosa. ~~Pinus~~ Resinosa. Die gives way on shield, almost obliterating poles.

106. Basal voice 50-50. Nearer R-5 than R-7; less rangy than R-102, but rather than R-106 nevertheless one of the three that crest (Colaptes) only. <sup>102</sup> On a call with five pictures on Plate 9, AMS 1914 Exposition Catalogue. It is the best one seems to be the first one - 1115 - which only (1115) is a - it is more to look out with two but a sharp change to come.

108 E-D

Cell: 1602 : Date: J7 6

U. 75-G  
C. 6-23

[illegible]

109  
72 6-11

Coulterless; Date JUN 6



Reverse H. Obverse long and of medium width, the middle chief point being considerably higher than center or highest chief points, and quite close to B. Strong inner and outer borders. sides of h. 1/2 inch high. somewhat resembling Rev. I (Paris R) but in that the middle chief point is very close to final S while here it is nearer star than B. Very coarse serrations. Has been mistaken for Rev. I (Paris, 10-h) but should larger, final star much more distant from base point, middle chief point much nearer B than in that dia.

Die break variations. Obverse: The chief cut of die failed. Reverse: A heavy bulge or bulge in middle of outer border; not significant on the Taylor coin, it is absent on the Dr. Hall piece, and doubtless accounts for the large spread of this die.

R-8. Only two known. Value speculative. The discovery coin, from the Dr. Hall collection, was sold out of the Union Square in 1911. A second example, misattributed as Paris 10-h (and it is possible that more exist so described) was discovered in the collection of Frederick Taylor, of Lincoln, Mass. It would be WF but is dated and scratched.

CONTINUED COINS, 12-8.

110

12-8-I

Gold piece, date 1786  
SPANISH

10-h  
NCT III C.

Reverse A. Not budding at place and below horse's neck.

Reverse I. Rather small shield, with fine lines in chief area; middle chief point somewhat higher than center or highest chief points; but B is nearly the same height away; base well blunt, and distant from border, a little more so than in the other reverse of the Goodenough series. Inner border is barely discernible. Pale of h.

Die break variations. Reported.

R-8. Bazel value 110. Only three seen, though a fourth is ~~known~~. The discovery coin, shown on the Varrolee plate (No. 174) and the Paris plate, ~~is now owned by the British Museum~~ <sup>Dr. Hall.</sup> ~~collected by the British Museum~~, ex/brand. <sup>(illustrated)</sup> in second finest. The finest one, Paris 11-30, was a fantastic sleeper at \$80; it would have been cheap at \$250. The third, VG-8, was bought by William Hyde at the Bird sale, held by lot in July 1908. This one or two not have been the second example known to Paris.

CONTINUED COINS, 30-10.

Obverse 9. Rather similar to Obv. 8. Period after legend, about equidistant between King I and bear-head, and not so high as. In date, 1 from same J punch, first inverted then re-punched in normal position, giving effect of almost normal shape. Date spaced 1 7 6, with the 6 too high, touching base line, and recut, with the first cutting lower. In the legend, 70 too close.

Inverted J. "A handsome shield, narrow at the top, much rounded, two lines very close and the chief points placed on a straight line." (Paris.) The shield is convex (coin will not stack) and wears down roundly around center of shield; polar of 4 and 5; without outer border. Chief point not farther from B than base point is from border, and the greatest convexity of the sides is below center of die, giving this shield the appearance of being too in field. It presents one of the better designs in the series.

Die break variations. Obverse: Breaks from border far up period and through bear touching left end of <sup>h</sup>anglebar or anbar; heavy swelling right of center, greatest where the breaks approach each other. The reverse coin shows severe buckling from die break at attachment to horse's nose obliterating shield; it's doubtful if the die could have remained in use after that. Reverse perfect in this marriage.

R-5. Value speculative. Four are known, but two of these are in museum; JBU has the Paris-Corret coin, and has another which is heavily used. The third, shown on the Paris plate, and illustrated here, is from the Brand brand, or Dr. Hall and Farnelle 39%. The fourth was a remarkably worn and much scratched in the "wire" collection, which realized 20. If this variety becomes collectible (and the discovery of another one will add it so), a base value of .15 will be conservative.

## II. 1786 With Coulters; Curved Bars.

This second group shows signs of a continuity with the Coulterless type. Rev. J (David P) resembles several times, and Rev. K (Moris R) rather closely resembles Rev. H. Moreover, the heads on the first four obverses--those with small dates--resemble those on the Coulterless dies. A singular feature of this series is the group of three reverses with shields practically filling the field. Another is the group of obverses with slanting slash in the place of a figure 1. The dies appear to be in lower relief than was the case in the Coulterless group. The varieties also are generally commoner; perhaps better steel was by now available for making dies that would last through a few dozen thousands of impressions.

112

15 10-K

Small Close Date, No Period

MS. 657, "23-R"  
REV. 1786 R

Obverse 10. Rather large head similar to that on Coulterless obverses h, o, 7; scroll of six twists prolonged to right and left; date closely and evenly spaced, from same punch as on the Coulterless obverse; 1 like J. No period after legend. S low

Reverse K. Rather tall shield of medium width, resembling H; dexter chief high; other chief points obtuse angles; sinister almost touches final S. Strong inner border; outer border fine and close. Fine lines, spaces of h.

Die break variations. Obverse since nearly uniform convexity from buckling; the other marks shown on the plate are planchet defects.

Only two known.

R-6. ~~Value~~ Value speculative. Called "22-R" in the Gutter reprint (1927). This was another discovery of Dr. Hall's. The second turned up in New York in 1956

CONDITION GOOD, 12-0.

113

20 11-K

Small Close Date, Period After Legend

MS. 657, "21-R"  
REV. 1786 R

Obverse 11. Head rather like the last. Scroll similarly prolonged; date from same punch; and in other respects similar but <sup>w</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ attachment almost touches scroll and there is a rather large period after legend, very close to final A.

Hyacinth #.

37

Die break variations. Obv: Die not seen. Dies aligned ↑↑ as in many of the Contender type.

R-8. Under. Value speculative. Discovered by Victor Starnes in 1903, and in his case on Plate 9 of the editions of the 1914 edition, and subsequently to the Standard Catalogue. It is V but placed on the edge. Outing listing, "111-R."

COMMITTEE GRADES, 15-1.

114

27 12-K

The Incomplete 6  
END OF THE LINE TO BE SET

A. 12-R  
C. 4<sup>5</sup>-C

Obverse 12. Head with in oval, some slightly enlarged; scroll plants on to right; handles spaced apart. In date 17 clear, 8 large and inverted, overlapping base line; 6 incomplete, with the lower right part of the lower discernible. Could be said to be <sup>4</sup>discernible.

Hyacinth #.

Die break variations. Reverse, in this instance.

R-2. Base value 514. A single specimen to come in that date; this one nearly full original red, and is from the Frederick Muller collection (illustrated). The red metal would seem to be the Jarman-Muller-Bryant coin, 40-50. In V or so this is easily obtained, but it is extremely difficult to have above grade 10.

COMMITTEE GRADES, 65-31.

115

28 12-J

The Incomplete 6  
END OF THE LINE TO BE SET

A. 12-R  
C. 4<sup>5</sup>-D

Obverse 12. Perfect and with the broken as described below.

Obverse J. Perfect in 1914 edition.

Die break variations. Obv: Reverse: Develops a rim break over C and left; later a rim break on of the over E.

R-2. Base value 504. Possibly a little less common than last, but hardly R-3. It has never been known regularly difficult to find a Mint State specimen; possibly the basis-

Garrett-Jill records is the only one. <sup>This would make</sup> Air Boreford's AU-50 ~~may be~~ <sup>may be</sup> second best.

NI45 "Unc"

CONTINUOUS SERIES, 60-35.

116

24 13-J

Flow over 86  
SOME TYPE NEAR BASE POINT

M. 24-F  
C. 46-D

Obverse 13. Flow handles each longer than blue; short excepti- nally short. Only the figures 86 are directly under the part where the flow handles rest on the base line, and thin in definition; my first idea is too far left, but then the handles are too long. N distant from them; final A very close to base end. C usually incomplete, the bottom not discernible. Figures a little larger than on reverse obverse (except the 6); 1 high. They seem to be drawn in freehand rather than punched in.

Reverse J. Flow showing some wear. <sup>Last impressions show slight</sup> signs of crumbling on serrations near first star.

Die head variations. <sup>Reverse:</sup>

R-2. Basal value 50¢. Top of the more familiar ones, easily obtainable in all grades short of AU-50. Three are traced in New State; they are the Parvulus-Rider-Serie coin, the Hickley-Serie-Garrett-Jill example, and the as yet unseen specimen from the C.T. Whitman sale, No. 1173 (August 1931).

CONTINUOUS SERIES, 60-50.

117

24 13-K

Flow over 86  
SOME TYPE NEAR BASE POINT

M. 24-R  
C. 46-D

Obverse 13.

Reverse K.

Die head variations. <sup>Reverse:</sup> Very faint break from edge to space between tops of UN.

R-6. Basal value 5¢. Considered as extreme rarity by most, this variety has begun to "turn up" as more collectors become interested enough to attribute their worn Janss; but even so not more than a dozen have been identified altogether, and all are worn. Only three can be called Fine: Marigle, the Parvulus-Rider coin, and the Spino piece which realized \$52.50, and is now in the Boreford collection.

CONTINUOUS SERIES, 15-10.

Obv over 13.

Obverse 1. One of the two or three narrowest shields in the entire roster. Chief points rather sharp. STAMP rather closely spaced; U below D-R, I distinctly too high.

The break variations. None seen.

R-I. Value quadruple. The coin first said only too rare <sup>②</sup> ~~being a rare~~ ~~above (1886) dated in 1886~~. It present with the coin ~~being~~, one of two the Paris Gold coin (in J.N. or Garrett's), the other one owned by (Mrs.) (Mrs. Ford), a discovery of recent years. The whereabouts of the ~~other~~ <sup>1st coin</sup> one reported by Morris are unknown.

COMPTON COINS, 7-6.

119  
22 14-I

Head Leans Far to Left  
WILSON SHIELD, CHIEF POINT UNUSU

H. 24-2  
C. 14-4

Obverse 14. "Doublet Macottan's Obverse." <sup>and small</sup> Head, tilt crazily to left; head much too low and  
not so high, close to G-25. Flow handles/diverge around; R distant from flow, final A close to headment. Wavy line border up from outline. ~~Extremely~~ long ~~slender~~  
slender. Base line broken over figure 1. Figures as preceding but lower, order 1  
leans far to left, and the four circles are successively lower, reaching in the sequence,  
and spaced far apart.

Obverse 15. Extremely wide shield, filling no practically the entire field. Chief point directly under chief point of U. Right edge of shield to base of U. Apparently cracked or chipped (?) through center bar, headless except first U, otherwise 3/4 square, resembling bottom MU.

The break variations. Obverse: a bulge early develops from bottom base to right end of shield and crest. Later, a crack by edge shield base of E to base.

R-I. Base value 20.5. About a dozen are known, the finest being the Paris-Garrett coin, the ~~first~~ <sup>Four</sup> others including that one be called better than Flie, these being the ~~Paris-Garrett~~ <sup>Paris-Garrett</sup>, ~~other-R-I~~ <sup>other-R-I</sup> and ~~Spice~~ <sup>Spice</sup> coins.

COMPTON COINS, 14-20.



Obverse 15. Head back too far right in field, but not leading; nose nearly touching A; second U in at last end. To date 1 is a crude slash below a bridge left; 7 is wide too low; 1 8 6 all have base line. Collar and display rest on back edge.

### Obverse 16.

No break variations. Nearly always found with a vertical crack (aria calls it a scratch in the die) joining nose and chest and crossing scroll close to end; the former "Bridle." This comes both light and heavy, suggesting that the marriage was interrupted and resumed, as intermediate states of this obverse are found with different severities. Reverse on late issues shows a crack from outer chief point to middle chief point, first S, star and border; the Taylor piece also has a faint crack through two of U's; Maria 306 is described as with a rim break at U1, but no duplicate of this state has appeared.

R-1. Basal value 50%. One of the common and familiar ones, but in design notes as missing in the Standard Catalogue as a "type." Three or four are known in West Chester. At least two of these have original red. Perhaps the finest perfect-die example, 33-16, was bought by Ryder at the Nevada sale. One almost its equal is shown by Crosby, Plate VII 19.

COMMITTEE GROUP, 40-55.

121  
24 15-11

"Bridle" Variety  
~~ONE SHIELD, ONE STAR, THREE U~~  
LARGE

B. 18-J  
~~NOT IN C.~~

Obverse 15. Always with the "Bridle." Intermediate state.

Reverse 16. "Readily recognizable by its want of symmetry." The shield is large, with value of three, and unequally curved sides. A our points at M. Coarselines. Wide space between E and star following. Dexter chief close to R; middle chief points to left edge of U. LU close; first U in UMS too low. <sup>Small center dot.</sup> One of the most important dies in the series, as it outlived not less than ten obverses.

No break variations. As noted.

16-6. Basal value \$1. Not more than a dozen of this one reported. The best one was  
bought by Ryder at the Hill sale in 1904; <sup>Plate 9, ANS 1914 Exposition Catalogue.</sup> Nearly its equal in the Harris-Garrett specimen, <sup>EF-17,</sup>  
now in JMU. Most of the others are well worn. Possibly should have been listed as R-7.

COMMITTEE DECISION, 45-12.

122

25 15-0

"Bridle" Variety  
NEUTRAL POINT SHIELD

N. 10-L  
C. 10-L  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 15. The Harris specimen shows the "bridle."

Reverse O. "Shield rotated." Narrower than J, with better symmetry; the chief point  
is midway Bu, the dexter chief farther from H, the sinister quite close to H; sides of B.  
R and Inner and outer borders of shield about equally prominent.  
\* E \* F about evenly spaced, M a little high. These points will suffice to differentiate  
it from the preceding reverse.

No break variations. None, in this marriage.

R-6. Value speculative. The Harris text (1901) said two were known; the Harris sale  
catalogue (1886) called his specimen "Unique." The only one now located is that specimen,  
and it is in JMU, w. Garrett.

COMMITTEE DECISION, 5-2

123

26 15-P

"Bridle" Variety  
NEUTRAL POINT SHIELD: CHIEF POINT LEFT OF S

N. 10-L  
C. 4-L

Obverse 15. Always with the "bridle." Rather early state.

Reverse P. Extremely wide shield, like Revs. K and R (aria M and O). Middle chief  
point directly under left edge of final S. EUS low. U farther L-R.

No break variations. None, in this marriage.

R-6. Basal value \$3.9. A trifle rarer than No. 24, but it has been seen since ad-  
dition for the common No. 24 (N. 10-L), and it is likely that others exist. The best one,  
VF-25, was bought by Ryder at a Chapman sale in April 1916. Only two others seen above this.

COMMITTEE DECISION, 25-19.

124

27 16-P

Distort 1 ~~many~~ Left  
 FIRST SERIES: ONE POINT LEFT OF S

R. 29-11  
 C. 4-11

Obverse 16. Head high in field, nose unusually short. Head and scroll lean a little to left, but not nearly so much as in Obvers. 14. Lump in field below second twist of scroll. Right (or upper) handle longer than left. Coulter weakly cut. In date, 1 is a crude slash, heavy and slanting far left, high and touching base line, distant from 706 which are long, closely spaced, and crudely made as in Obvrs. 14 and 15.

Reverse P.

The break variations. Reverse usually shows a crack, faintly through 86, heavy at end of wire and starting on slight points of serrations. Later there appears a bulge above ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> attachment, extending from base to 24. Reverse perfect in this marriage.

R-4. Basal value \$1. Actually a borderline R-5, and of great rarity above VF. By far the finest is the Waser-Mills-Barle-order coin (illustrated); this has considerable mint color. Only ~~five~~ <sup>five</sup> others have been seen that can be called VF.

COINAGE - COWAN, 60-25.

125

28 17-P

Large Date, 86 Close  
 FIRST SERIES: ONE POINT LEFT OF S

R. 21-2  
 C. 4-11

Obverse 17. The only one of this group with comparatively well formed large figures in date; 1 shaped like capital I; 86 close, 6 leans right. Flow low, handles and wire long; single-line attachment at very end of base, nearly touching 1. N far below CVI, R low. The treatment of the base somewhat anticipates that in the Straight Base group to follow.

Reverse P. Not a little buckled between final S and U in UNP.

The break variations. Obverse: Perfect; later faintly swollen in right field.

R-2. Basal value 50¢. One of the few varieties easily found in <sup>pleasing</sup> condition. Three or four dozen are known in grades 25 to 35; about six in EF; two or three in AU-50; the best is perhaps the Mills-Bement-Ryder coin, 19-60.

COINAGE - COWAN, 60-45.

27 17-Q

Lange Date, 66 Glass  
SINCE DATE, 66 GLASSM. 21-0  
C. 4-H

Trace of  
 Reverse 17. <sup>1/3</sup> buckled in right field.

Reverse Q. Extremely wide saddle, on 15 bars. Head P. Chief neck ends at extreme right edge of B; stretched from M. Break through P, from bottom of adjacent star to top of L. Wide head varies a little in convexity but is generally almost straight.

Die break variations. As noted.

R-6. Basal value 20. Actually a border line R-7, as I have traced several reverse, but probably none exist. The best is the Downing piece, which short at EF. This may be the original Crosby coin. <sup>the Norweb</sup> <sup>A third, VF<sup>+</sup> - NIM.</sup> some that can be called VF-20; it is in a Classical collection. <sup>Next is the Downing-Bareford coin, nearly EF but corroded.</sup> This coin may not be the Downing only, "Fine." <sup>The Harris-Garrett and Harrington coins follow, about V-12; all</sup> others show low grades 4 to 8. <sup>Hoyt-Hall-Bond</sup>

CONTINUED REVERSE, 45-15.

127

27 17-R

Lange Date, 66 Glass  
SINCE DATE, 66 GLASS(M. 21-0)  
NOT IN C.

As lost; the Mills coin shows

Reverse 17. <sup>1/3</sup> advanced buckle in right field, particularly plain under ME.

Reverse K. Now with the first crack extending between VN and into field below.

Die break variations. As noted. Reverse die much worn.

R-7. Basal value 25. Only six known to me, and all were discovered after Harris's book came out, the first of them by Dr. Harris himself; it is called "Mintmark" in his 1884 sale catalogue (1884). Only one can be called Fine; this one, VF-20, now resides in the Bond collection. Spider 10, barely grade 7, brought \$35. Harris 393, the discovery coin, about grade 6, now rests in JNU ex Garrett. Fourth best is probably the Gillo-Isaac coin, which is <sup>(L. Ford 1817)</sup> marked by having a hole engraved in field. Fifth is the Harris-Bull-Bond coin, about grade 4. Sixth is the Harris-Bull-Bond only, VG but silvered.

CONTINUED REVERSE, 20-5.

Obverse 17. ~~Weak~~ often with break through E, and the buckle under ALE shows a sort of ~~weak~~ slanting line to right, extending nearly from nose to below E.

Reverse J. ~~Weak~~ with much crumbling or breaking down at border serrations left of base point and later above first star and E. Much die wear at center; borders weakening.

Die break variations. As noted. The buckle and the crumbling continue to surface.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. Copper and finer, and as <sup>125</sup> ~~good~~ obtained choice is ~~25¢~~.  
At least three are known that will grade <sup>60 to</sup> ~~MS-65~~, original red dominating the play of colors. One of these is owned by Dr. J. L. Floss of Denver, Co. One of the others is the Mills-<sup>(MS-60)</sup> ~~coin~~ <sup>Mills-</sup> coin; the third is the Pamelas-Winsor-Mills-Brand specimen. Many others are known in VF to EF condition. The variety is less common than the usual "Bridle" coin (<sup>120</sup> ~~Ms. 25~~) but will not rate 2-0. The last and <sup>one of the</sup> ~~best~~ <sup>best</sup> of the 1700 Curved ~~Design~~, it presents one of the best designs, fortunately for collectors with aesthetic sensibility.

CHUTE CHUTE, 61-50.

III. 1796 Straight Beams.

The final group of this year, and the type sent after year of this date. Some reverses are left over from the Curved Beams; others were more extensively used in 1797 (especially S, T, U, V; Maria T, U, d and S). Except for the first variety, No. <sup>129</sup>~~128~~, all dates are large, as in Obverse 17. (Maria 21). The dies of No. <sup>129</sup>~~128~~ were preserved and re-used in Elizabeth town, as No. <sup>501</sup>~~128~~ (overstrikes); Rev. R broke and was replaced by other dies, notably N (W. 17-J).

<sup>129</sup>  
~~128~~ 10-2      WOT      Small Date; ~~128~~ 10-2      M. 17-K  
OV 20-10-10      1796-1798 5/12-10      G. 1-B

Obverse 10. Beam straight and rather thick, slanting up slightly; handles thick, a little enlarged at ends, not much rounded. <sup>Period after legend.</sup>  
A Small date, the reverse in this group.

Reverse A. Rather narrow wedge-shaped shield; base point sharp; sides point oblique angles, the middle one high. Sides of three, as on all reverse legends except at ends (without any trace of wear or failure)

The broken varieties. Both dies perfect during this brief marriage in the 128th Mint. The broken die states, see C. <sup>501</sup>~~128~~.

H-1. Base value (tentative) 5. Last examples of Maria 17-18 obverse and reverse the slender straight beams of overstriking, testifying to the fact that this pair of dies was rounded in 1799-1800 at Elizabeth town (No. <sup>501</sup>~~128~~). It has been necessary to give this die combination two numbers because (unusually among the Jersey coins) in the period on the different occasions of the different mint, all circumstances being different. If your Maria 17- has perfect dies and shows no traces of overstriking, it is a Jersey die enough, No. <sup>129</sup>~~128~~; otherwise, and for some controls, it is an Elizabethan product dated in 1799-1800, and is listed below as No. <sup>501</sup>~~128~~ for uniformity with the other Elizabethan coins. No. <sup>502</sup>~~128~~ 513. Only four or five clear-cut examples of No. <sup>129</sup>~~128~~ have been identified, in contrast to tens of thousands of No. <sup>501</sup>~~128~~.

CRITICAL LISTING, 1946.

N.B. For Maria 17-J and 18-b, see Nos. <sup>502</sup>~~128~~ and <sup>503</sup>~~128~~ under Elizabeth town issues.

Note, 9 January 1956 Obverse appears to be the work of the Morristown Master, seen in Nos 182 and 305-308

Lang. D. 11/11









Obverse 31. Base straight but bent up at extreme end, as on the next advanced to Obverse 32. Base line, base elevatory (basis); thick neck, five thick knobs to base. In base, 6 rather close to 8, much too high, touching base line.

### Reverse 31.

The base variation. A heavy bulge on back of reverse under rim. Headline bent down to base line. Later increments and end of this bulge increased.

H-7. Basal value 35. I have been able to trace this coin, and of these two are in-  
Crosby-  
grounded in masses (Paris-Crosby-J.W. Bond-1881). There can be called VP or better. The best ones seem to be the Crosby coin and the <sup>Bancroft</sup> coin; third finest in one fine too. Hays, Dr. Hall and Bond collections. It is extremely difficult to find one satisfactory struck on the reverse to appear well in a photograph.

COMMITTEE REPORT, H-20.

Obverse 32. Base as on Obv. 31. Exceptionally long slender neck. Shallow neck, shallow chest; scroll is prolonged to left, and with straight line this is diagnostic. Upper right part of H weak. Date wide and even.

Reverse U. Hair similar to Hays. C, S, T, but sinister curvature more pronounced than Hays; chief point touches or practically touches U at left; sinister chief almost greater first U in 1881. The chief from base of chief arm near center down through scales to border opposite last star, through field touching last star. This chief is constant and diagnostic; its point of emergence opposite last star is exactly clear over the center of this die. Similar flow diagonally through azure, pointing to last star.

The base variation. Is minor. Obverse correct only.

(1893)

H-8. Value speculative. Only two known. Discovered by Dr. Hall, and his example is illustrated. The other one, H-13, is reported in U.S.

COMMITTEE REPORT, 52-6.

137

12 22-21

The Protruding Tongue  
LARGE WHITE-TAIL SHREK

H. 16-J  
C. 21-E

Observed 26. <sup>often</sup> with a flow in its resembling a tongue protruding from the mouth, and extending to foot of R.

Observed 1.

Die break variations. As noted.

R-6. Basal value 22.5. The only fully VF example reported is the Hall-Brand-Bareford con,  
rated as VF-30. Only one other example is known above VG.

CONVENTION CONSUM, 30-12.

138

12 22-21

The Protruding Tongue  
CHIEF WHITE-TAIL SHREK

H. 16-I  
C. 21-E

Observed 22. Protruding tongue. Later several s--quite a number of these--have a heavy rim break over and touching R.

Observed 0.

Die break variations. As noted.

R-1. Basal value 25%. <sup>More</sup> quite a number of choice examples exist, some with minimal ref. Spire's, particularly brilliant, realized 21/11.

CONVENTION CONSUM, 70-60.

139

12 21-V

Eye-Spore D. Dec.  
Small White-Tail Shrek; Chief of R

H. 25-S  
C. 21-E

Observed 21. Base as in last two shreds. More play than 21. Sm. almost in neck.  
Head smaller, and more slender than in sh. 21; base of head and neck more rounded, lower in field than in sh. 22.

Observed V. Small shield, convex down, hollowed in downward side border; center well lower, taller, and with deeper indentation in mid. of base, than previous half. Surface more shining down to a very dark spot of light. Partially to be noted.

The best specimens. Whence develop skeletons in soft and rigid phases.

Fig. 1. Small section 10.10. This is one of the most interesting that has been made. It is the most interesting of all the others. I have only three that can be called this; they are the others, which are not so good. I have only three that can be called this; they are the others, which are not so good. I have only three that can be called this; they are the others, which are not so good.

140

140

Small section 10.10

1. 10.10  
0. 1. 10.10

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Figure 1.

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Figure 1.

140

140

No. 142

Fig. 1 contains the 17th of the most interesting that has been made. It is the most interesting of all the others. I have only three that can be called this; they are the others, which are not so good. I have only three that can be called this; they are the others, which are not so good.



IV. 1787 Strait Deas.

141

1st 27-8

Knobless; Wide Sym Gate  
DEATH CHIEF NICK

1. 52-4  
C. 31-D

Obverse V. Wide crest, wide date with Canal 7 a little low; S high; A for WVA high.

Reverse R. Similar to R, D, S, T, U. (Maris J, L, T, U and d). Closest to Rev. T, but easily distinguishable by greater distance between E and second star (in Rev. T, E & F are about equally distant). LU close. Death chief Nick.

Die break variations. One specimen is known with a heavy rim break out in serrations over V and a heavier break, also distinct serrations, between base point and first star.

R. Basal value 75¢. Maris report is correct, but the variety should be not termed as in our classification. Low 4-3, but perhaps not quite 4-2. It is not easy to find above V. The only coin there was seen looks to be the Datto-este-Sarrah coin, and in MS. An EF-40 from The Hunt and DeShullen collections is possible, second finest. CHIEF NICK, 6-25.

142

1st 26-8

Knobless; Glass Gate

1. 73-11  
C. 31-32

Obverse V. Similar to last, but second bar and date much further from rim.

Reverse R. Very 17 quite distinctive.

Reverse 2.

Die break variations. One specimen with (slight) break in 10. 26. One is better with considerable break in 10. One flat on shield (distinction under 10. 123). One is  
(Maris 10) ~~with~~ obverse head One also to C and some more have split into two parts then to head about 10. and ANS was  
near, Two Maris 103-104-105-106 have this split but I don't know the primary split. One has  
into left field was E, through chief and first U  
of FLORIBUS; disappears on shield making the previous flow indistinct.

R. Basal value 75¢. The variety seen is not the same. ANS coin 73.

CHIEF NICK, 31-15.

7-2. <sup>2</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ <sup>25</sup> ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ One of the families was, but not as close as any others.  
 7-2. ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ The family was also to be there (10).

Marked for

77-V

2012-12-12

Orange 19, 'Shelled' series. Flat head, some white, or lower jaw. Eying for  
two shells, which in turn are far from border. Gough work in white. In late first 7  
let; fishes white and some small. The A test follows S in cut over on R, evidently  
the embryo first and then the other comes to the surface. Spindle and top of the embryo  
is clearly visible.

Orange X, large shell, color white above and below, with black; very fine lines;  
pales of four; small paper. This is their pale and white in the shell. The 'Shelled' and  
and 'Shelled' series have larger white. Revised by the summer of Nov. 153 and 305-308.  
(Mar. 51-j and 62-q); since the time is unknown, and other these varieties are far smaller  
the other varieties attributed to the 'Shelled' series in the same quality, though Mr. 305-308  
were undoubtedly actual, as follows: S.D. Beagle is practice and the 'Shelled' series  
and refer to 'Shelled' as the 'Shelled' series. Probably B. D. Beagle; see p

Blue local varieties. Orange usually strong flat but without a trace of the 'Shelled'  
series of Mr. 146. Revised perfect flat, almost before the last of Mr. 153.

7  
R-7. Small white 7. 5 of 2 specimens so far traced, one is in 153; 4 in collection  
of Mr. 146. The discovery specimen was Mr. 146, later  
in the Mr. 146 and Mr. 146 collections; Mr. 146. A second of smaller grade was in the Beagle  
collection and is re-announced in 146. The third and best (VP-30) was described in the  
Beagle collection. The fourth, about 1/10 the first two, is owned by Mr. Beagle, of Beagle  
Falls, N.Y. This finding is epigraphic and the time of issue is uncertain; it is placed here  
rather than with Mr. 153 because of its contrast with the 'Shelled' series; Revised O, S  
and Travis that this series belongs with the last of the 1706 and the earliest of the 1707  
series. Mr. 153 is listed at the beginning of the 1707 series rather than with  
Mr. 305 since because of the present variety.

Obverse 28.Reverse V.

Die break variations. Obverse: The Lambert-Ryder coin shows a heavy crack from edge between N and O to mane. *The Garrett coin in Spiro 1491 also shows this. This coin is the only one so far encountered with this break.* Maris 403 describes a similar break. ~~No duplicates reported.~~

R-4. Basal value \$1. Underrated in all grades. Possibly R-5. The Lambert and Maris-Garrett (perfect die) examples appear to be the best reported.

CONDITION CENSUS, 45-25.

Obverse 29. Large knobs practically touching border. Head rather high above plow. Plow handles, beam, share and coulter thick; coulter practically touches share close to end. Head shaped similarly to last two obverses; ~~shrunk~~ cheeks, no lower jaw. Ears apart. Date closely spaced and heavily punched in; 1 runs into base line, 8 about touched, both 7's lower, the final one too close to 8.

Reverse Y. Rather coarse shield with pronounced inner border; US high, this U showing plainly that it was cut over an S.

Die break variations. Usually perfect dies. A few are known with reverse lightly cracked, then heavily cracked from border to middle chief point between BU. The final state (Spiro 1567, illustrated) shows this crack now much heavier and extended through chief azure down to right, pointing to M.

R-4. Basal value \$1. Not many have been seen Fine, and this may possibly be R-5. The finest is the Maris-Garrett piece, now in JHU.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-15.

Knobs; Very Close Date  
HEAVY INNER BORDER; B OPEN AT BASE

M. 55-1  
 C. 1<sup>5</sup>-D<sup>6</sup>

Obverse 29. Usually off center, border heavy at left, weak or absent at right.

Reverse Z. Middle chief point skewed too far to right (towards sinister chief).

Inner border very heavy, as on Rev. ii (Nos. <sup>176</sup> ~~39~~ and <sup>179</sup> ~~38~~, Maris 48-X and 37-X) but in much higher relief; pales and chief azure rather weak, particularly near the perimeter. PL much below adjacent U. B open or practically open at base, the line (when visible) being quite weak.

Die break variations. Obverse sometimes shows a crack through E pointing to adjacent R and A; this gradually extends to border left of A. A bulge develops from beam near single-tree attachment up to SAR. On a very few examples—a crack appears through right part of AE down to nose. Two are known with this crack very heavy. *Reverse: faint crack over UNCLY of U.*

R-6. Basal value \$2.50. Now not quite as rare as Maris believed, but it is well above the upper limit of R-5. Eight are known that can be called Fine or better. The best of these is the Winsor-Mills-Earle-Ryder coin; a close second is the Maris-Garrett example, EF-10.

CONDITION CENSUS, 55-20.

Knobs; Broken A.

M. 32-T  
 C. 1<sup>4</sup>-B<sup>2</sup>

Obverse 30. Small knobs, not close to border, handles narrowed next to knobs. Head better engraved than on other 'Knobbed' dies; nearer resemblance to obverses 25 and 26 than to others in the Straight Beam group. N farther from knobs than in any die except Obv. 28. Peculiar ~~Broken A~~ <sup>twenty</sup> punch, seen on ~~seventeen~~ other Rahway Mint obverses, but this is the only 'Knobbed' obverse <sup>plainly</sup> showing it. Ears far apart, and they are distant from CAE and close to A in NOVA.

Reverse S.

Die break variations. Obverse sometimes shows buckling in center, <sup>through head,</sup> and towards S.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. The only Mint State example known brought \$57.50 in the Spiro sale; (illustrated); it displays considerable original red. There are quite a number around in grades 20 to 45; this is one of the easier varieties to find in Fine condition.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-40.

150

53 31-0

Knobs; Weak Obverse, Low Final 7

M. 29-L  
C. 1<sup>2</sup>-B<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 31. Small knobs, not near border; the upper one rather close to foot of N. Date wide, heavily cut and with final 7 much too low, its tip between denticles; all figures well below base line. Beam rather short, singletree attached almost at end. Final A about twice as far from beam end as N is from knob. Ears point at feet of A in AE. <sup>No lower jaw</sup> Scroll of six twists, but it is rarely visible. The impression is very weak on all specimens, the horse and most of the plow being almost obliterated. The only specimens located with them at all plain are illustrated. This weakness, on a coin with knobbed handles, is diagnostic.

Reverse O.

Die break variations. None, except variations in weakness of obverse.

R-4. Basal value \$1. The finest ones (illustrated) are Parsons 246 and Bushnell 929. The ones generally encountered are graded as "Fair" by the inexperienced collector, but even taking into account the everpresent obverse weakness, they will not rate above Good-6. Double book value for a specimen showing entire outline of horse, mane, and scroll. The variety may possibly be R-5, and the basal value too low.

20

CONDITION CENSUS, 20-<sup>10</sup>8.

151

54 32-0

Knobs; Enlarged Nostrel

M. 30-L  
C. 1<sup>3</sup>-B<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 32. Knobs a little larger than on preceding obverse; they extend well beyond top of N, quite close to it and grazing the border. Midway between final A and the hollow end of beam is a downward-slanting chip out of the die. R & A widely spaced, which is distinctive. Date almost evenly spaced and level, but placed to left so that base of 1 is much nearer a denticle than is end of final 7. Remarkably deep chest to horse; no lower



jaw, and nostril is rectangular and exceptionally large. Muzzle tilts up a little.

Usually with more than half of obverse border off, as planchets were too narrow to receive complete impressions from the dies.

Reverse O.

Die break variations. Maris mentions a break through share and chest; this has not been seen on specimens so far encountered, and is reported only for Maris 408. A bulge develops in that area but usually not prominently.

R-3. Basal value 75¢. Proportionately scarce in VP, very rare EF.. The only Mint State one seems to be the Betts-Maris-Garrett coin. The Earle-Ryder example (illustrated) is probably second finest. There was an EF-40 example in the Parmelee sale. This may be R-4.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-35.

152  
55 33-0

Beam Bent Up, Wide De U  
CHIEF POINT MIDWAY BU

M. 31-L  
C. 41-B

Obverse 33. Beam begins straight, but its right end is bent up--about one third of its total length. No knobs. Coulter very weak, its lower end (when it can be made out) almost touching both share and end of crossbar of singletree. Date widely and evenly spaced. Legend very close to border, some of the letters almost touching denticles.

Reverse O.

Die break variations. Usually perfect. A number of specimens show obverse die badly shattered, the heaviest breaks going from horse to N, C, E and share.

R-2. Basal value 50¢. A single 60-coin is reported; it is Miller 1758, perfect die, but it had not been located by this writing. This variety is decidedly rare in the higher grades. Perhaps six are known above VF-20. Possibly R-3.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-25.

152  
No. 55 represents a transition between the previous Straight Beams and the large group of 1787 Curved Beams. The bent-up beam is copied on Obverses 38, 40, 41 (Maris 47, 45, 44).

V. 1787 Curved Bears.

This lengthy subdivision begins with three enigmatic varieties, more familiarly known as Maris 53-j, 68-w and 69-w. These are placed at the beginning rather than at the end of this group for several reasons. (1) Group VI, the Post-Replevin coins, struck in the last few months of 1788, have more affinity to the end of Group V--Maris obverses 43, 38 and 39--<sup>153</sup> than to these. (2) Maris 53-j, our No. <sup>153</sup>56, shares a reverse with No. <sup>145</sup>48 of the preceding group (M. 27-j). That links it with some of the earliest of the 1787 coins and the last two of 1786 (M. 25-S, 26-S, 27-S). (3) No. <sup>153</sup>56 was engraved by the Morristown Master. His other dies, seen on No. ~~305-308~~ (M. 62-q, 63-q, r and s), were all evidently made in a brief period in the fall of 1787, presumably at the Morristown Mint. This indeed did suggest assigning M. 53-j to Morristown; but the planchets are entirely different from those seen on the Morristown coins. And we would have to make numerous ad hoc assumptions to account for No. <sup>145</sup>48, which has the same reverse die. If, on the other hand, we removed the varieties ~~305-308~~ from the Morristown group and placed them with the present Group V, this would mean further ad hoc assumptions to account for No. <sup>(M. 64-r of 1788)</sup>312, which has a coarse obverse showing every hallmark of the crude Morristown issue, including the same figure and letter punches, and is nevertheless muled with one of the Morristown Master's dies, on a broad planchet typical of Morristown issues of both kinds, and unlike any seen in Rahway coins. (4) Nos. <sup>154</sup>57 and <sup>155</sup>58, Maris 68-w and 69-w, show the broken A punch found on ~~218-219~~ <sup>nineteen</sup> other Rahway Mint obverses, from Groups II, III, IV and V, and not elsewhere. The plow on No. <sup>154</sup>57 suggests that on No. <sup>158</sup>61 (M. 46-e). Some letter punches appear to be identical to punches on other dies early in Group V, none in Group VI (Post-Replevin). No. <sup>155</sup>58 is placed with No. <sup>154</sup>57 simply because of the common reverse die; its obverse is presumably a reject.

Obverse 34. Small date, small 8. Large period after legend. Beam end higher than handle ends, which are pointed. Much narrower die than the Morristown issues by the same engraver. Attributed to the Morristown Master because the date and letter punches are identical with those on Nos. 305 to 308 (M. 62-q, 63-q, r, s), and the same big-headed, narrow-chested horses appear on all these. Listed here because of the link with No. 145 and the difference in die diameter and planchet size from the Morristown issues.

Reverse X. Large shield with pales of four; small sprigs. See No. 146.

Die break variations. Obverse on late impressions shows a distinct bulge between neck and RE, and a less pronounced one in center. Reverse starts to give way in center.

R-2. Basal value 60¢. This, though called common by Maris, is both popular as a "type" coin and rare in the high grades. By far the finest known is the mint red example illustrated here (the streaks are reflections from the coat of lacquer it <sup>received from Mr. Balkus</sup> ~~has had since~~ before 1882). This Ryder coin is from H.P. Smith 149, Parmelee 425, Bushnell 960. The next best is Maris 451, now in Garrett-JHU. It is rated as MS-60. Possibly two others are known that can be called EF. Always on planchets too narrow to show complete borders. May be R-3.

CONDITION CENSUS, 65-35.

Normal Legend; S Low  
SHARP CORNERS DIAGONAL BUCKLE

M. 68-w  
C. 413-B<sup>6</sup>

Obverse 35. Date medium sized and thin; 7's lean right, the 8 a trifle left. In the legend, M leans left, S much too low, all three A's broken, the last one close to and even with top of singletree attachment, which is on a line with the (horizontal) end of beam. Scroll of eight twists. Both ears lean forward. Chest big and deep.

Reverse a2. Rather narrow shield with very sharp (acute-angled) chief points, the middle one quite high. Base point sharp and too far to left. Strong inner border; distinct outer border nearly 1 mm. away.

Die break variations. Obverse ~~Sometimes~~ shows a faint crack through tops of CAES; this is ~~occasionally~~ more extended. A faint bulge develops between NO and horse and through the center. Reverse always shows some degree of buckling across from E to N, and a faint trough from between E and star to between U and N. This buckling is faint at first but advances rapidly. Always comes on narrow planchets with incomplete (or absent) border on both sides; these planchets are crude and defective. That shown on the plate is extremely atypical in that it shows so few imperfections.

R-5. Basal value \$1.75. Usually considered very rare, as Maris knew less than six examples, all poorly preserved (his plate coin is typical), but in recent years several unrecognized specimens have appeared. By far the finest is the specimen illustrated, which displays considerable mint red; it is said to have come from the Hines, Sheldon, T.J. Clarke collections. The second, ~~and~~ <sup>and fourth</sup> third best can be called VF-30 and are also owned by the writers. One of them was Spiro 1604, ~~and~~ <sup>another</sup> ex Ryder, Chapman, Cleneay 364. No other records can be located of specimens above F-12. Between 25 and 30 are now reported (December 1955).

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-10.

155

58 36-na

Dateless: NOVA \* CESEREA

M. 69-w  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 36. No date. Legend NO VA \* C E SEREA (!) Broken A punch, as on last, horse and plow incomplete or obliterated by massive injury to the die. End of share seems to be discernible near final A.

154

Reverse ~~at~~ <sup>154</sup> Now severely buckled as described in No. 57, more so than on any known examples of No. 57.

Die break variations. The Bowd example shows more severe die failure than does the Garrett coin: there is also a die injury (looking remotely like narrow-gauge railway track and ties) from near star to C. The reverse here is more severely buckled, the bulge in higher relief than the rest of the coin.

R-8. Basal value speculative. Only two known, one of them Maris 482 ("unique", discovered in New York between 1875 and 1881, now in JHU), the other identified in the fall of 1955 in a lot of unattributed Jersey coppers which had been lying around for many years. Both are on dark rude planchets, unlike No. <sup>154</sup> 59 or for that matter any of the other Jersey cent planchets. <sup>made like those on Versals</sup> One of the most enigmatic varieties of the series. Maris: "Would be rejected but for the reverse."

CONDITION CENSUS, 6-4.

<sup>156</sup>  
59 37-bb

178 7, SA Close  
DEXTER CHIEF TOUCHES U

NEW OBV. "47½"  
REV. MARIS e

Obverse 37. Date spaced 178 7, the 8 solid; <sup>figures</sup> level and about one mm. below base line. In the legend, SA are closely spaced. Ears point to center of C and left tip of A in AE. Scroll begins nearer to handles than to horse. Beam nearly straight and bent up at end, the bend occupying about half its total length. Handles and plow both away from legend. Other details uncertain because a severe die failure obliterates part of 8, most of plow and horse's chest. Rather close to obverse 38 but that has S A apart and beam end near A.

Reverse bb. Large shield, prominent inner border; which touches U at dexter chief. Wide space between first star and E, less than half as much space between M and last star. US a trifle above B.

Die break variations. Only a single example known, and it is too worn to tell whether any of the characteristic breaks of Rev. bb have appeared.

R-8. Unique. Value speculative. Discovered by the <sup>Walter B. Brown</sup> writer (W.Br.) in Baltimore in 1951.

CONDITION CENSUS, 3-0.

<sup>157</sup>  
60 38-bb

Close Date, S A apart, Center Swell  
DEXTER CHIEF TOUCHES U

M. 47-e  
C. 411-D4

Obverse 38. Closely spaced date, 1 shaped like J and punched in upside down. NO close together, S A apart. A nearly touches beam end. Ears point as in preceding obverse,

but they are upright and hardly reach above brushed-up mane. Very wide chest. Scroll of eight twists, rarely visible.

Reverse bb. Outer border of shield becomes weak on later examples.

Die break variations. Obverse: Always seen with some degree of bulging in center; on later examples this makes the whole obverse convex and practically obliterates chest and most of plow. Planchets usually quite rough, & rarely always dark.

R-6. Basal value \$3. Though believed unique by Maris, this variety is represented by about a dozen examples, all well worn. It is a borderline Rarity 7. The best one so far reported is the Hall-Brand coin, VF but formerly in a fire. Spiro's, F-12, brought \$40; one or two others are known in similar condition. *NGS: "VF"*

CONDITION CENSUS, 15-12.

158

62 39-bb

Injured Obverse  
DEXTER CHIEF TOUCHES U

M. 46-e  
C. 410-D<sup>4</sup>

Obverse 39. Very long neck, long nose; ears converge, both point to C. Date widely spaced, the figure 1 as on preceding obverse, second 7 almost touching a denticle. Handle end quite close to foot of N; singletree attachment practically or quite touches A. NOVA very widely spaced; R high. Scroll of six twists. Usually with spur from border almost touching A in NOVA (only one seen without it); always with impression of shield (from reverse b) nearly filling fields. URIBUS usually visible behind N, date and share end.

Reverse bb. Outer border of shield often partly invisible; some swelling at right; crack through US \* U; die sinking in a circle around first star, possibly an injury from O of NOVA when dies smashed against each other without an intervening planchet. Usually weak in chief azure.

Die break variations. Obverse develops a bulge under handles; this becomes more severe and in the last impressions obliterates part of plow and most of date. There are areas of weakness all over coin. The dies must have clashed repeatedly, as the contact injuries --Beistle's "akcidfects", usually called suction marks--become more severe and extensive.



R-1. Basal value 25¢. One of the commonest in the series. Easily found in all die states except the first (without spur over A) and the last (with date obliterated by bulge). Easily found in all grades up to AU-50. At least five are known in full 60 condition and probably a dozen or more in condition 50 to 55. These are usually in some shade of brown. One is known that was overstruck on a brockage of reverse bb. (Spiro 1547.) Other "overstrikes" have been reported, but they uniformly prove to be the common injured-die examples, the shield on obverse being mistaken for the reverse of another coin.

CONDITION CENSUS, 65-60.

159

62 40-bb

Hypertrophic Left Ear  
DEXTER CHIEF TOUCHES U

M. 45-e  
C. 49-D+

Obverse 40. Wide chest; ears of unequal size, that on observer's left much larger, and almost touching foot of A in AE. This has the broken A punch, clumsily repaired on the die. N close to handles, final A very far from beam end; entire legend spaced close together. Date about evenly spaced, not too widely; first 7 slightly low, second minutely high, and the tails turn to right; upright of 1 leans down to right. Scroll of eight slanting a little down to right. Beam begins nearly straight, but about half its length is evenly bent up. End is about horizontal and as high as handle end and scroll, but it is far below final A.

Reverse bb. Now in a later state; outer border of shield gone, swell at right plain.

Die break variations. Early examples show faint obverse striations near beam end; these fade out. A slight bulge develops at handles. Late impressions show rim break on reverse border above UN.

R-4. Basal value \$1.25. Borderline R-5, and underrated by Maris. The only Mint State example reported is Maris 441, now in JHU. Spiro 1542, second best and EF-40, brought \$23. Three others are reported that can be called VF. Many are known off center or double struck.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-25.

160  
63 40-U

Hypertrophic Left Ear  
LUMP OPPOSITE LAST STAR

M. 45-d  
C. 45-D<sup>3</sup>

Obverse 40. As on the last examples of No. <sup>159</sup>62.

Reverse U. See No. <sup>136</sup>39. Arc crack through shield, lump at its point of emergence opposite last star; another arc crack or flaw diagonally through chief azure, also pointing at last star.

Die break variations. None seen, except variations in severity of reverse cracks.

R-6. Basal value \$2. This is another variety difficult to find above Good. Four are reported in Fine, none better; the best is probably the Maris coin, now in JHU. The others are the Stickney-Ryder coin and two from the Spiro collection. Altogether not more than twenty have been reported. The basal value will almost certainly prove too low.

CONDITION CENSUS, 15-12.

161  
64 41-cc

Sleigh-Runner Beam  
SEVEN PALES

M. 44-c  
C. 44-B<sup>8</sup>

Obverse 41. Dickens's "sleigh-runner" type. Wide chest, long and thick head; ears apart, pointing to AE. Scroll of seven twists. Handles nearly straight, as on the obverse next to follow; beam nearly straight as it emerges, but evenly bent up for more than half its length. A straight line drawn along top of scroll will touch top of handle end and tip of beam end, and graze end of right foot of final A. Handle about even with and almost touching N. Legend closely spaced. Share quite long. Date spaced 17 87, the 87 closest of all; 8 about solid, but wider than on most previous obverses. This digit looks as though it might have been cut over an erroneously placed 7.

Reverse cc. Shield with seven pales. Outer border very prominent in this muling, but it fades out in later ones. Star and PLUR closely spaced; Bu too close together.

Die break variations. None in this marriage.

R-7. Basal value \$5. Only five are reported, and Maris knew only three. The best,

Spiro 1537, VF-25, was a fantastic sleeper at \$30; it would have been cheap at three times the price. Second best is the Dickson-Maris-Garrett coin, now in JHU. It was graded as Fine. Third is Mills 439, ex Whitman 1185, graded as "Good." Fourth is Parmelee 416, called "Fair." Last (may possibly duplicate one of the two preceding) is the Beach-Douglas example, Good but edges badly bruised. We may safely predict a rise in the basal value, as this is a borderline non-collectible.

CONDITION CENSUS, 25-6.

<sup>162</sup>  
65 41-U

Sleigh-Rounded Beam  
LUMP OPPOSITE LAST STAR

M. 44-d  
C. 46-D<sup>3</sup>

Obverse 41. Shows signs of wear, on all but the earliest examples.

Reverse U. As on the last of No. <sup>160</sup>63.

Die break variations. Two specimens are known with a heavy crack from border to border through SARE near tops. One is Spiro 1539; the other the Ryder coin, from Hesslein's sale of the Miller collection (1916). This break was unknown to Mar's.

R-3. Basal value 75¢. Not too hard to find except above VF-20, then rare. The three top examples appear to be Maris 438 (now in JHU), Spiro 1538 (which bought \$37.50), and the Ryder perfect-die coin, from Low in October 1919. Possibly half a dozen more are reported in VF.

CONDITION CENSUS, 45-30.

<sup>163</sup>  
66 42-cc

A Feather From Beam  
SEVEN PALES

M. 41-c  
C. 45-B<sup>4</sup>

Obverse 42. Short head, short neck, wide chest. Plow handles practically straight; beam bends down, coming unusually close to share; it has a curvature concave upwards, much better than in any other die. but ends extremely far from final A, <sup>^</sup>Foot of N, upper handle and scroll end seem to be about on a line. Scroll has seven twists, sags a little near center, and is distant from horse. Ears unequal, the one to observer's left a little larger; both are rounded at tops and point to A. Date even and close to base line, but usually it is hardly discernible. NOV close, A distant; broken A punch.

Reverse cc. Now always with a lumn on dexter border, about opposite first star; outer border of shield only partly visible, and die generally worn down.

Die break variations. Always with some stage of an irregular crack beginning at handles and slanting up to right through scroll and chest, sometimes reaching E. The die buckles near this crack. The latest example seen (ANS) shows rim breaks at left, particularly plain over NOVA. The reverse is now swollen within the chief azure, but not seriously so.

R-6. Basal value \$2.50. Almost impossible to find better than Fair or with a fully legible date. Probably the best ones are Hall 613, Spiro 1528 (cheap at \$27.50), and the Ryder coin, obtained from Lyman Low in 1923, at the then high price of \$21. This variety has always been prized because Maris thought his example was possibly unique; but the late Homer Downing before 1951 had tabulated at least ten different examples. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that as many as twenty can be found today.

CONDITION CENSUS, 15-9.

164  
67 43-cc

Beam End Equidistant from A and Coulter  
SEVEN PALES

M. 42-c  
C. 46-B<sup>8</sup>

Obverse 43. Horse similar to last. Flow handles normally curved, the left one (or lower one) longer, both handles being about equally close to N. Double curved beam, its end about equidistant from foot of A and top of coulter; <sup>(about three times as far as is N from handle)</sup> singletree attached to end. AE recut: Scroll of eight twists. N too low; NO close; broken A punch; S a little high. In date, 1 high, just barely missing base line; 787 successively lower, the 8 apparently cut over a 7, the final 7 touching point of a denticle. All figures well spaced apart.

Reverse cc. Now well worn down.

Die break variations. Obverse sometimes shows crack from border through left top of second 7; later, crack from border past upper left corner of E and close to tail of <sup>adjacent</sup> A. Die buckles in center. Reverse, on last impressions, shows a bulge like a break through base of shield; for other states, see No. 169.  
78.

R-6. Basal value \$2.50. Underrated in comparison with No. 68, and even more difficult to find above Fair. The two finest are Spiro 1529 and the specimen illustrated, which is from Dr. Hall and Virgil Brand. No records of sale can be found for other specimens above VG. The basal value possibly should be higher, as the condition census is lower, than in No. 68. <sup>163</sup> NJHS "VF"

CONDITION CENSUS, 12-8.

<sup>165</sup>

68 h/h-U

Handles and Beam Slightly Curved  
ARC CRACKS THROUGH SHIELD

M. 43-d  
C. 47-D<sup>3</sup>

Obverse 44. Medium sized head and chest, scroll of seven twists; the whole placed high in field, the ears quite close to right side of C and foot of A, that on observer's left slightly larger. Handles and beam/both only slightly curved; beam bent up at end. Date evenly and moderately spaced, the 1 (formed like J) inverted and placed a trifle high. V A and C A apart; remainder of legend closely spaced, particularly AR.

Reverse U. Arc cracks through shield as previously described; lump on its sinister border opposite last star. Often with a faint crack through IEU to base of S, and another from third star to sinister chief.

Die break variations. Obverse die quickly wears down in center, the outline of neck and chest becoming indistinct. A faint crack appears through tops of EA; a swelling in right field under AREA. Often found lightly double struck--"double profile" is the term often used. Reverse cracks become heavier, and on a few examples a very heavy crack shows from border to shield almost midway between first star and E.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. One of the commonest of all; easily found in all grades below EF-40, and often occurring on richly mottled planchets which take on colors suggestive of autumn leaves. Four are known that have been graded "Unc." They are Maris 435, Miller 1767, Bement 77, and the Ryder coin (illustrated), ex Hesslein-Miller 679 and Winsor 194. At least a half dozen more are known in the grades EF-40 to AU-55.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-55.

166  
69 44-dd

Medium Head  
BLUNT CHIEF POINTS

M. 43-Y  
C. 47-B<sup>5</sup>

Obverse 44. As on the later examples of No. <sup>165</sup>66.

Reverse dd. Dexter and sinister chief points not too sharp, the dexter (particularly its outer border) noticeably higher than the sinister. The chief points are about equidistant from R, B, and U. PL a trifle close; U N U M spaced apart. *Flow through poles at left, parallel to inner border, and about 1/3 mm. in from U, opposite \* E and space below.*

Die break variations. Outer border of shield between dexter and middle chief points (under RIB) always weak and later disappears entirely; there appears a faint swelling in its place. Complex faint injuries in upper portion, evidently from handles and share. Later impressions show a bulge at dexter chief, which finally obliterates bases of PIU, and another in center. For later states see Nos. <sup>167</sup>40 and <sup>181</sup>41.

R-6. Basal value \$2.50. The basal value is a guess, as there are too few sale records in recent years. The best one seems to be Spiro 1536, now in the Bareford collection. Close on its heels is Maris 434, now in JHU. No other Fine ones are reported. Under twenty known altogether.

CONDITION CENSUS, 15-10.

<sup>167</sup>  
70 45-dl

Smallest Head  
BLUNT CHIEF POINTS

M. 38-Y  
C. 4-B<sup>5</sup>

Obverse 45. Smallest head in the series; small plow; scroll of six twists, thickest in the middle, and slanting up. N twice as far from handle as is A from beam end. In date, 1 shaped like J and a little distant; small 7's, both low. Border usually weak and often not visible (small flans).

Reverse dd. One known with die almost perfect; but usually this has the bad swellings seen on the last of No. <sup>166</sup>69.

Die break variations. As noted.

R-3. Basal value 75¢. Nearly R-4. Oddly, only one is reported in Mint State; this is Mills 430. Next best, AU-50, went cheaply in the Spiro sale (No. 1519). Two or three others



are known that approach EF. One of the neglected varieties, neither in demand as a rarity nor a familiar everyday coin like No. <sup>165 302 553</sup>~~48~~, ~~202~~ or ~~103~~ (Maris 43-d, 6-D or 56-n).

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-35.

<sup>168</sup>  
R 45-ee

Smallest Head  
NARROW SHIELD, PALES OF 4

M. 38-Z  
C. 4-A<sup>2</sup>

Obverse 45. A little weaker, especially at borders.

Reverse ee. Narrow shield, pales of four; sinister and dexter chief points very slightly higher than middle one. All stars low; PLUR, BU, NU closely spaced; IBUS low. This is <sup>apparently</sup> the prototype from which Elizabethtown reverses <sup>WV XX VV</sup>~~X, Y, Z~~ (Maris b, V, W) were copied. <sup>W, V</sup>

Die break variations. A unique example, ex Stickney 300 and Spiro.1522, illustrated here, shows a spectacular reverse break, almost horizontally across through L, three chief points, and first U in UNUM, with branches to adjacent N and U. The whole surface below the break is considerably raised. It is doubtful if any more could have been struck after such a fracture. Not known to Maris. "Fatal Break."

R-4. Basal value \$1. Only two are known in or near Mint State. The best is Maris 428, now in JHU. Easily second, AU-50, is the Ryder piece, ex ~~Pamalee~~ 410, Mills 431, Jackman 162. Possibly four others are known that can be called VF. This may be R-5.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-35.

<sup>159</sup>  
R 45-cc

Smallest Head  
SEVEN PALES

M. 38-c  
C. 4-B<sup>8</sup>

Obverse 45. About as last.

Reverse cc. Now with complex injuries near BUS, apparently from date and share. The outer border of shield is now gone.

Die break variations. Rim break sometimes appears over RI.

R-2. Basal value 50¢. Nearer R-1 than R-3, but oddly enough no specimens reported in even EF condition. The worn state of obverse die may possibly have something to do with it.

Quite a number of VF examples are known. Among the best of them are Hall 610, Bushnell 946, Stickney 291, Carmelee 408, Mills 433 and two Spiro coins. (Spiro 1516 would have been finest, but the color is artificial.) None of these will exceed VF-25, though. The Gulley line cut is equal from Bushnell 946.

CONDITION CENSUS, 25-20.

170

73 45-ff

Smallest Head  
LUMPS IN PALES

M. 38-a  
C. 4<sup>3</sup>-B<sup>4</sup>

Obverse 45. About as last.

Reverse ff. Shield somewhat asymmetrical and placed to left of center. Pales slant down to right. Sinister chief point a little high. In general appearance it recalls Revs. cc and di, but chief point nearly touches B. Peculiar imperfections within shield, which are constant and diagnostic. Stars low; R high and looks small.

Die break variations. None seen.

R-6. Basal value \$2.50. Maris thought this common, but changed his mind by the time his collection was sold (1886). <sup>He then could trace only three.</sup> Not more than a dozen have been located to date. The two best are Stickney 295 and Spiro 1514; both can be called VF-25. The others seem to be confined to the range Good-5 to VG-8. A much underrated coin.

CONDITION CENSUS, 25-10.

This obverse die was preserved and used in Elizabethtown, although not for long, as the muling found from that mint (No. 504, Maris 38-b) is extremely rare.

171

74 46-ff

Largest Head  
LUMPS IN PALES

M. 39-a  
C. 4<sup>4</sup>-B<sup>4</sup>

Obverse 46. A little like the preceding. Short plow, similarly shaped but with disproportionately long share and coulter; beam end in line with right foot of A, handle end equally far from N. Head slightly larger but with a family resemblance; ears nearer foot of A. Scroll of seven twists, tilting a little up towards right end. In date, 1, a little distant; 1 7 8 all set on a level at tops, 87 closer with final 7 much too low.

Reverse ff. The spur up from shield just right of dexter chief gradually fades out.

Die break variations. None seen.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. Possibly almost R-2. The best ones are Maris 430 (now JHu), Winsor 193, Earle 2091, Hall-Brand-Bareford; little difference is seen among them in condition. Two worn examples have been seen in brass.

CONDITION CENSUS, 50-45.

VI. POST-REPLEVIN ISSUES <sup>After 2/9/88</sup> (1788)

(cmt = 672 # in planchet  
+ 1 # in 15)

Die break evidence makes the order of the ten varieties to follow beyond doubt, and also proves that Nos. <sup>180</sup>87 and <sup>181</sup>84 long followed the other varieties with those reverses. This means that we have to account for seven varieties dated 1787 following three of entirely different workmanship dated 1788 and having heads facing left. A highly plausible answer can be found in the fact that the Rahway Mint equipment was replevined in the summer of 1788 by William Livingston and subsequently recovered by Matthias Ogden (see Introduction, The Mints that Struck Jersey Coppers, pp. ). It is logical to suppose that both parties struck coins while in possession of the presses, <sup>rollers, cutters,</sup> etc. It would follow then that the coins with heads to left were of <sup>Goulden's</sup> ~~Livingston's~~ manufacture, the rest being made by Ogden. This hypothesis remains plausible when one considers the sharp divergence in style, planchets, dating (Ogden would seem to have retained <sup>the</sup> old dies, <sup>Livingston</sup> ~~Livingston~~ to have made new ones of entirely different character, he presumably not being too familiar with earlier Rahway dies), etc. <sup>Goulden presumably</sup> ~~Livingston~~ did not retain possession of the mint equipment for more than a few weeks, and his <sup>Goulden</sup> ~~three~~ varieties comprise a much smaller proportion of the population of this group than do Ogden's far commoner seven. <sup>Goulden</sup> ~~Livingston~~ <sup>three obverse and</sup> two reverses show a style of lettering found nowhere else in the series.

180 gr. 2/9/88

$$\frac{180 \times 100}{1000} = 18 \text{ gr.} = 7 \text{ dms.} = 30 \text{ pms.}$$
$$\frac{180 \times 100}{1000} = 18 \text{ gr.} = 7 \text{ dms.} = 30 \text{ pms.}$$

6

Obverse 47. 1788. On this and the <sup>8</sup>two following, the horse's head and plow face left. "The plow is more complicated than any heretofore described, having two cross bars connecting the handles and a ring in the beam. The coulter after widening is joined to the share, which is made out of a sword beaten into proper shape." (Maris.) Share, coulter, moldboard and skim coulter are all distinctly shown; the ring substitutes for a swingletree, ~~suggesting that this was a one-horse plow, unlike the type shown on other Jersey coppers.~~ <sup>all</sup> The engraver of these dies with head left must have seen a plow close up, in contrast to Wyon, whose plow model is sketchy in the extreme, and was blindly copied by the native engravers at the Rahway Mint and their imitators. The design of the horse on these Head Left coins can, however, be best described as quaint. Obverse 47 is distinctive in having N quite close to beam end, 7 tilted a little to left, first 8 recut heavily, second faintly.

Reverse gg. Chief points sharp, middle the lowest; <sup>(weakly cut)</sup> fine lines, pales of four. Letters closely spaced; stars low. Almost always with irregular imperfection within shield, almost vertical but slanting a little to right. Some of the lines in the chief azure (especially near Dexter chief point) are not parallel.

Die break variations. Mills 447 shows perfect dies. The flaw within shield develops quickly and almost every specimen shows it more or less advanced. On <sup>a few</sup> rare late impressions, a crack develops through REA to end of lower handle, irregularly through field near border to final 8; a bulge is visible in field between mane and REA. (Parsons 271)

R-4. Basal value \$1.50. The Head Left type has always been prized. This variety is nearer to R-5 than to R-3. A single example is known in Mint State; this is Mills 447, still unlocated. Second best is probably the Hays, Hall, Brand example, EF-40. Three or four others are known that approach VF; the majority of the rest are well worn.

173

76 48-gg

Large Head Left; Closest Date

M. 49-f  
C. 5<sup>1</sup>-d<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 48. Similar to the last, but date very closely spaced and crowded up against plow, the 1 and final 8 actually touching. Largest head of the three of this type. N and final A farthest from beam and handles. Scroll of six twists, much larger and more distinct than on preceding obverse. Generally weak right of center.

Reverse gg. Now always indistinct in center and with plain die flaws making the whole surface of shield irregular. Die surfaces generally worn; outer border of shield weaker, especially near base and sinister chief.

Die break variations. None seen.

Basal value \$2.

R-5. Apparently unknown in EF, and seldom offered in any condition. Possibly the finest known is one Brand specimen, VF-20, which went cheaply in the Spiro sale. Next to this come Maris 446, now in JHU, Mills 445, Stickney 304 and the Ryder coin, ex Hays, Hall, Brand. All of these are about F-15. No others are reported above VG-8.

CONDITION CENSUS, 20-12.

174

77 49-hh

Small Head Left; Widest Date

M. 51-g  
C. 5<sup>3</sup>-d<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 49. Same type; smallest head, "deepest" (tallest) plow, broadest share, widest date. S cut over a C. Scroll as last. Date always weak and usually invisible. Planchets always too small to show obverse border serrations (if indeed any were made).

Reverse hh. Type of last but shield larger, sinister and dexter chief points unusually sharp and much higher than middle chief point. Letters more widely separated. Fine lines; pales of 4. Outer border of shield exceptionally prominent and farther than usual ~~over~~ from inner border.

Die break variations. Almost always with at least a trace of a diagonal crack from near beam end through horse towards the A that follows S. Later impressions have this crack

considerably heavier and extending from beam at right edge of ring to left foot of the A. There also appears a small rim break about midway between final S and final A. Reverse as yet without cracks.

R-6. Basal value \$3. Rarest and most highly prized of the three Head Left varieties. The two best appear to be those illustrated here. The coin in the earlier die state is from the Dr. Hall and Brand collections, ex Cleneay 359, ex Mickley Sale, 1867. The other one (strong date) is the piece pictured <sup>in Plate 9, ANS 1914 Exposition Catalogue, and</sup> by Crosby, Plate VI, 27; ex Ryder, Mills 448, Parmelee 423. Nearly as fine is Maris 448, now in JHU. The only other records of specimens in acceptable condition appear to be Spiro 1558 (early state; \*Fine), Miller 1775 (may be the same coin), and Ten Eyck 777, called VG. This variety is rarely encountered in any grade, and was underrated by Dr. Maris.

CONDITION CENSUS, 40-20.

175

78 50-hh

End of Coult. Broken Off  
CHIEF POINT VERY SHARP, M. D. L. LCV

M. 48-g  
C. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> C<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 50. Dated 1787 and of type similar to obverses 45 and 46 (Maris 38, 39), but known to have been struck after the Head Left coins of 1788 despite the date; for proof see below. This has a quite tall plow with short, unevenly curved beam; coult. does not end in an even oblique point like the rest, but instead looks as though its end had been broken off. Rather wide even date, top of first 7 very slightly low, top of 1 (shaped like J) almost touches base line. Scroll of seven twists (the middle one noticeably too big), distinctly shorter than the very broad chest; the left twist begins mostly to right of mane.

Reverse hh. Perfect, and later cracked as described below.

Die break variations. Obverse almost always shows traces of shield from upper handle end to right foot of A and through CAE, bottom of S, nose, field to beam. Reverse comes often (but not always) cracked partly then entirely across shield, the crack on a line between foot of R and last star. This crack, faint at first, becomes very heavy, and another crack meanwhile develops from border to shield through left upright of M. Finally the first crack reaches almost completely across the die. No trace of this crack is seen with obverse 49,



175

which makes inevitable the conclusion that No. 78, dated 1787, was nevertheless struck after No. 74 despite the date 1788. Last impressions show traces of rust on obverse die. (Spiro 1553.)

Basal value 25¢.  
R-1. One of the very common and familiar ones. Easily obtained in all grades short of AU-50. There are at least four examples with mint lustre: Maris 445, Miller 1778, Hall-Brand ex H. Chapman, June 1891, and another whose pedigree has not been ascertainable; many others are known in EF.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-55.

176  
78 50-II

End of Counter Broken Off  
EXTREMELY COARSE LINES

NEW MILING  
(M. 48-X)

Obverse 50. As on the preceding. Small bulge at RE.

Reverse ii. Very large, coarsely executed shield; blunt base point, sinister and dexter chiefs almost right angles. Heavy inner border. Pales of three, rarely discernible; seemingly coarsest lines in the series. First star partly below base arc line. Legend rather closely spaced.

Die break variations. Only one known. Reverse die a little swollen as in No. 82.

R-8. Unique. Value speculative. Spiro 1549, at the upset price of \$40.

CONDITION CENSUS, 5-0.

177  
80 50-28

End of Counter Broken Off  
MIDDLE CHIEF LOW; FLAWED PALES

M. 48-f  
C. 412-C1

Obverse 50. Now with rust marks as on the last impressions of No. 78 only.

Reverse 28. The shield flaws occur in various states but are always present.

Die break variations. As noted.

R-3. Basal value 75¢. Very scarce. Apparently unknown above VF and less than five reported in that grade. The best ones seem to be Parmelee 419 and the Spiro coins. Possibly die wear makes many examples seem worse than they actually are. Possibly R-4

CONDITION CENSUS, 20-15.

178

81 51-eg

Goitre  
MIDDLE CHIEF POINT LOW

M. 37-f  
C. 4<sup>2</sup>-C<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 51. The famous Goitre. Tumor where jaw meets neck. Superficially like obverses 45, 46, 50. Scroll of seven twists, ascending to right. Base of date in a straight line, but figures are of unequal heights. Severe rust pits around right part of plow and in right and left fields.

Reverse 51. Very late die states. The flaws always severe.

Die break variations. The last impressions show breaks through shield, one of them passing to border through right side of first U in UNUM.

R-2. Basal value 50¢. Not easy to find in excellent condition. None reported above VF-20! The best ones appear to be Miller 1762, the Spiro coins, Mills 428 and a Ryder specimen obtained from Henry Charman in November 1894. There are many records of sale of this variety but always in VG or similar condition. For possible explanation see note under No. 20.

CONDITION CENSUS, 20-15.

179

82 51-ii

Goitre  
EXTREMELY COARSE LINES

M. 37-X  
C. 4<sup>2</sup>-D<sup>7</sup>

Obverse 51. Rusted a bit worse.

Reverse ii. Now swollen in center and at left and right, and more or less throughout shield. In this state the coin is readily recognized by the swellings.

Die break variations. Spiro 1510 shows what is evidently the final die state. The swelling is now so severe that the shield is wholly obliterated and the whole coin convex.

R-8. Basal value speculative. Only three are reported. The best one is Ryder's, ex Mills 429, Whitman 1180. Next is Maris 422, now in JHU. The third is the Spiro piece, which brought \$40, indicating a basal value of about \$10, if this becomes collectible.

CONDITION CENSUS, 10-5.

180

85 51-N

Goitre  
LARGE ASYMMETRICAL SHIELD

M. 37-J  
C. 4<sup>c</sup>-D<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 51. Rust marks a little more advanced.

Reverse N. Now severely buckled across from L to final star.

Die break variations. None seen.

177    178

R-4. Basal value \$1. Decidedly scarce, and (like Nos. 80 and 81) seemingly unknown above VF. The best one is apparently Earle 2089, VF-25. Four or five others are known that will grade VF-20, but no more. Middle or lower range of R-4, but not an everyday coin.

CONDITION CENSUS, 25-20.

181

84 51-dd

Goitre  
BULGED AT PLU

M. 37-Y  
C. 4<sup>c</sup>-B<sup>5</sup>

Obverse 51. The rust marks are more severe in this muling than in the others.

166    167

Reverse dd. Now with the bulges seen on late examples of Nos. 69, 70.

Die break variations. Specimens are known with severe bulge through base of shield, obliterating it; the other bulges are now far advanced.

R-5. Basal value \$1.50. Hard to find in Fine. None of the great collections of the past had it better than VG. The best I have seen is from Dr. Hall and Brand.

CONDITION CENSUS, 15-10.

This concludes the unquestioned issues of the Rahway Mint. Ogden, fully aware that his authority to strike coins had expired, moved the mint equipment to Elizabethtown, and late in 1789 began to use state coppers, halfpence, etc., bought at the rate of up to 60 per shilling, as planchets on which to impress the dies of regular New Jersey type, because Jersey coppers until then still passed at 15 per shilling. The dies Ogden took to Elizabethtown were obverses 18 and 45, and reverses N and R (Maris 17 and 38, J and K). It is uncertain whether the variety to follow was struck then or in 1780 with the Rahway post-relevin coins.

Railway (?) Enigma

182 52-J

Enormous Ears  
LARGE ASYMMETRICAL SHIELD

N. 36-J  
C. 35-D<sup>1</sup>

all letters and numerals

Obverse 52. NOVA quite closely spaced, and from the same punches found on obverse 69 (Maris 40), which is one of the Braided Mane dies used (so far as I know) solely at Elizabethtown. CAES appear to touch; remainder of legend closely spaced. <sup>Italic A's. fine.</sup> Mane/does not stand out from neck, but is brushed down. The scroll is rendered by what looks like a solid bar. Short, much curved handles. Beam nearly straight but tilts up, curving up a little at its end. Very long narrow share; coulter thin, weak; swingletree thin and threadlike. Head atypically small; ears wide, thick and heavy. In all details except for the head, mane and scroll, this appears to belong to the Elizabethtown "Braided Mane" series; and the reverse was in fact used at Elizabethtown with obverses of that series (Nos. <sup>507 509</sup> 510, 511; Maris 35-J, 36-J).

Reverse N. Now always weak and buckled as on Nos. 180, <sup>2 507 509</sup> 507, 510 and 511.

Die break variations. Usually too weak to show any. On the whole face example, the obverse shows severe rusting, particularly in the upper portions. On all others, the only details discernible are NOVA, the ears and CAE, and perhaps the end of the beam.

R-0. Basal value speculative. Of five examples known, three (Mills 426, illustrated; Maris 420; and Maris "No. 82") are in JHU, ex Garrett. One of the others is in the Boyd collection, the other is owned by Dr. Harold Morrison Smith. This variety has more than once been misidentified. Maris "82" is a specimen which turned a somersault in the press and received a second impression from the dies, part of NOVA and ears being visible on both sides. In the sale, Lot , a specimen (the Boyd coin) was misidentified as a new variety. The variety, besides being non-collectible for practical purposes, also has posed a problem of mint assignment. It is listed here rather than at Elizabethtown for the sole reason that no overstrikes have been reported. Otherwise it would have to be placed between Nos. <sup>504 505</sup> 504 and 505. Possibly that is where it belongs.

201 53-jjThe Serpent Head  
LARGEST STARSM. 54-k  
O. 41<sup>9</sup>

Obverse 53. Extraordinarily long and curved neck. Double mane; a space between the two layers; mane partly covers ears. Chest incomplete. Scroll of six twists, touching the chest and almost touching the plow handle. Plow extremely thick, coultar thick and nearly touching end of share, singletree very small and weak. Legend badly spaced; NO of medium spacing, O V A very far apart, REA too close. N almost touches upper handle end; C almost touches ears; A almost touches beam end. This die evidently was copied from Obverse 39 (Maris 46) but the lettering is unlike any used in other varieties, and the style is likewise unique. See page .

Reverse jj. Short, heart-shaped shield with prominent outer border and high middle chief. Dexter chief point touches U, sinister almost touches star. Curvature greater on right (sinister) side. Pales of three, slanting a little down to left, and diverging near bottom. Shield placed a little left of center. The lettering is totally unlike that on other varieties. The very large stars with six low points are distinctive.

Die break variations. Almost always shows a crack from near top of V through just below top of A to C and bottom of AE. Both obverse and reverse dies begin to show wear and weakness at border serrations. Later, cracks through REA, beam, coultar, share, and edge right of date.

Re-1. Basal value 35¢. This variety has long been popular and was once erroneously considered scarce. Two are known in Mint State, one in JHU (Maris 452), the other ex Mills 451, Whitman 1194. The third best, AU-50, seems to be the Norweb coin. Next come Benant 80 and the double-struck Downing coin (ex H. Chapman sale, 5/13/15, No. 270) <sup>but two</sup> EF. At least forty records of VF coins exist, but no others for EF to Unc. <sup>(The examples were all in the)</sup> All specimens reported are on thin planchets weighing 110 grains average. Two are reported in brass, both worn; one is in the Boyd collection, the other was found by the writer (H.B.) in the stock of B.M. Douglas, a Washington, T.C. dealer, and was subsequently sold at \$27.50.

There are three distinct series of coins reliably attributed to this mint. They may be tabulated as follows:

- I. Coarse wide dies and flans. Nos. 301-304, 309-312. (Two reverses from other groups.)
- II. Fine wide dies and flans. By the Morristown Master. Nos. 305-307.
- III. Coarse narrow dies and flans; date 1788 only. Nos. 313-316.

The dies of Group I (Maris obverses 6, 59-61, 64 and "64 $\frac{1}{2}$ "; reverses B, o, p, t, u) have as common features obvious points of style and peculiar figure and letter punches, the most distinctive of which are the so-called "inverted" M and disproportionately large S and wide crude U. Group I coins always come on wide planchets (with the exception of a few examples of No. 306), and the dies themselves are wider than any seen on the Rahway coins. The first obverse comes with a pattern die brought over by Walter Gould from John's mint at Birmingham, making the popular variety Maris 6-C (No. 301). The last obverse, a die unknown to Maris, and the only wide one dated 1788, is known in a unique example with a reverse of Group II (No. 312).

Group II comprises five dies (Maris obvs. 62 and 63, revs. q, r and s) made from primitive different punches, the letters better formed and the date punches notably small. <sup>dies</sup> These are wholly unlike Group I or III, and their sole affinity is with No. 153 (Maris 53-j). They are of so much finer workmanship and aesthetic quality than the other Morristown efforts that I was for a while tempted to place them in Group V of the Rahway coins of 1787, immediately following No. 153. However, this is out of the question because they are linked inseparably to the Morristown Mint by the muling No. 312 above mentioned, and because the dies were evidently made for wide planchets typical of Morristown and never found on Rahway coins--indeed, altogether unlike even the flans on which No. 153 comes.

Group III comprises three obverses and a single reverse (Maris 65-67 and rev. v). It appears that a third engraver worked on these dies, using the punches of Group I still at hand (except the S). Damon Dandies made the interesting discovery that these punches were



used on two varieties of 1797 Connecticut cents, Miller 6<sup>1</sup>-M and 6<sup>2</sup>-M (the famous Laughing Heads), and these are indeed unlike all other Connecticut coppers. It is suspected that the engraver of Group III was responsible for the Connecticuts just named, rather than he of Group I, as there is an affinity in the sketchy treatment of the "Laughing Heads" over-  
seen to the treatment of the four Group III dies.

Ia. Coarse Wide Dies. Curved Beams.

301g 51-M

C and S Low, Period After Legend  
LEGEND NEARLY SURROUNDS SHIELD

M. 6-C.  
C. 5-F.

Obverse 51. Legend closely spaced; period after it. C and S low. Tall plow, disproportionately long coulter, which practically touches both scroll and share; very long and thin singletree attachment, the crosspiece thin at top and thick at bottom, slanting down to right. The so-called "inverted M" actually is placed upside down in this die. Scroll of six twists; date weakly punched in, seems small and thin; upswept mane, single strand over brow. Handles with square ends, the right one (upper one) thicker than the left.

Reverse C. Beautifully executed shield, pales of five and six; legend nearly surrounds the shield; second star close to P. Usually shows some degree of bulging, weakening the pales. Wyon S punch (see page ).

Die break variations. Late impressions show the shield well bulged and both dies a little rusted.

R-4. Basal value \$1.25. Maris considered this variety quite rare, giving it the same rating as his 11-H and 19-M (Nos. 102 and 119), which we have found to be rarity 6 coins. Nevertheless, the present variety is barely R-4, if that. There are, however, only a few in the upper grades. By far the finest is the Maris-Garrett example, now in JHU. Next best is perhaps the Whitman-Mills-Earle coin, about AU-50. Possibly two others are known in VF.

Obverse 5l. Now weaker at center and borders, and usually with traces of rust.

Reverse kk. A crude copy of C. One of the tallest and certainly the widest of the Morrisown shields, with asymmetry somewhat recalling Rev. N (Paris J). Pales of 4. Legend clumsily spaced, starting too high and ending too low and with B U S very far apart. Readily identified by a break from base point up to left, ending at border over left corner of E.

Obverse:

Die break variations. /Rust and "scaling" (chips out of die) advance, the latter mainly in lower left field, parallel and slanting up to right; later these chips are seen over nearly the whole field. The break on reverse grows heavier and looks like a lump at base point; it later extends down to right from base point, running into border about one-fourth of the distance from base point to last star.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. One of the three or four commonest, but oddly very rare above Ex. Fine. The only mint state one reported is the Paris coin, now in JHU.

COMMITTEE CHAIRS, 60-30.

Obverse 55. Slender neck, long muzzle; peculiar mane unlike that on any other die in the series except that next to follow. This mane is unparted and formed of rather coarse hairs, each a little wavy, and in sad need of a comb; the whole calling to mind the profile of a boy whose crew-cut is a couple of months old. Scroll of six twists; sprig of three leaves under it, as on the next three obverses. Large plot, beam elevated, ending well below A. *Perched in field near swingletree, about on a level with sprigs.*

Reverse 11. Legend, \*E \* PLURIES \* UNUM \* --this misspelling diagnostic. Letters as on the rest of the Coarse dies, but seldom better executed; fine lines, pales of four, the whole shaped somewhat like that on reverses mm and oo (Paris q and s), and possibly

74  
corried after one of them; sprigs under shield, as on all the Morristown variety's reverses and as corried on reverse ss.

Die break variations. Obverse die shows signs of wear; reverse begins to give way very slightly in center.

R-3. Basal value 85¢. This has always been a popular variety. Two are known that will grade EF; one of them is the Maris-JML coin, the other went to Mr. Sanford from the Brand hoard. The next best ones are the two Sapiro coins and the <sup>Persons-Alder</sup> piece illustrated here. This variety is easily obtained in ordinary grades but is rare above VF-25, like many of the Jerseys of intermediate rarity.

CONDITION CROWN, 40-30.

304 56-11

Long on Lane; Date Far right  
PLURIBS

N. 61-  
C. 8<sup>2</sup> K

Obverse 56. Of the same workmanship, and with the same pane as the last. Here (as it were) the boy has waited a little longer for his crew-cut, and someone has put a wad of chewing gum in the most conspicuous spot. Right (upper) handle decidedly longer than left; beam end is directly under center of A and nearly touching that letter. Beam and coultter both thin and elongated. End of singletree crossbar about mid distant between final A and end of share. Date placed too far to right, final 7 running into border.

Reverse 11. Now sometimes with more or less advanced buckling in center.

Die break variations. The size of the break varies, as does the amount of buckling on reverse.

R-1. Basal value \$1.25. Very rare in VF. The best one is the Bushnell-Maris-JML coin; after it come the two Sapiro coins. As a variety No. 304 is more than twice as rare as No. 303, the other PLURIBS; possibly R-5.

CONDITION CROWN, 50-25.

## II. Fine Die Dies.

305 57-~~rev~~

High Small 8

N. 62-q  
C. 9-I<sup>2</sup>

Obverse 57. Horse very tall, the mane rather similar to that on No. 153, but the head, neck and chest more slender. Letters as on No. 153 and of far better workmanship than the punches used in Series I or III of the Harristown coins. Period <sup>(placed)</sup> high. After legend (another feature similar to No. 153). Right leaf of sprig touches or practically touches upper end of couler. Small figures in date, the 1 a little low, the 8 especially small and too high. (Note: These are not the punches used on the Coulterless coins. Scroll not in 18 crete twists, a feature similar to Obv. 18.

Reverse mm. Shield rather tall, well proportioned, with fine lined and pales of four. Crossed sprigs below it. This reverse, when without the die breaks, is rather difficult to tell from the two following. The easiest way is to consider the first, second and fourth stars or reverse. On Rev. mm, first and last stars close to E and W, second distant from E and F. On Rev. nn, the shield is extremely tall, with narrow chief azure; the three stars mentioned are all distant from the adjacent letters. On Rev. oo, the second star is much nearer to P than to E, otherwise like mm.

Die break variations. Reverse perfect, then cracked from edge to upper left corner of B, and on final impressions showing <sup>microscopic</sup> traces of crumbling at dexter chief. Obverse at first perfect, then showing a little center bulging and many stages of cracks through point of share, field near swingletree, and beam; these cracks finally coalesce and form a loop.

R-1. Facial value 25¢. Like No. 127, one of the best designs and nevertheless easily obtained in any grade short of AU-50. This variety has added interest in that it often comes on strangely and wonderfully patinated plans. The two best, so far as I know, are the Harris-Garrett-JHU coin and the Ryder specimen, the latter ex Benet 81, Earle 2100, Mills 162, Parmelee 433 and Rushnell 968. Both are full 60's. There are at least four others in grade 50 or above, respectively from the A.W.Wilson, Munser, Hays-Hall-Brand and Spiro collections.

CONDITION CORRESP., 60-61.

306 58-mmSmall 8, Slightly Low

\* E \* P; BREAK AT DEXTER CHIEF

M. 63-q  
C. 7<sup>2</sup>-I<sup>2</sup>

Obverse 58. Evidently from the same hand as the last, but head larger, scroll of six twists, handles much farther from N, without period after legend and with the top of the small 8 a trifle below tops of 7's. AE tilts left. Sprig not so close to counter.

Reverse mm.

Die break variations. Reverse: One known with perfect die, without the crack to P. Usually with the crack heavy, and with distinct crumbling at dexter chief. On later stages a piece appears to have fallen out of the die in that area. The crack to P extends through L to base of adjacent U. From the crumbled area a crack goes to second star and another to field just below RI.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. Probably as common as last, but for some reason virtually unobtainable above VF-30. The only Mint State example is in JHU (Maris 466). At any rate, the piece is common enough in VF, and both obverse and reverse appear on other coins, so a choice impression of either die can be found without too much difficulty.

CONDITION C-80S, 60-30.

307 58-mmSmall 8, Slightly LowTALL ST SHIELD, NARROW AZUREM. 63-r  
C. 7<sup>2</sup>-I<sup>3</sup>Obverse 58.

Reverse nn. Shield very tall, with narrow azure; with normal lettering (i.e. not the coarse type) this is diagnostic. Usually the die is buckled enough on shield to obliterate the poles with even a little wear. When these details are discernible, the lines are fine; argent in higher relief than gules; poles of 4. Legend well spaced, the stars about equally distant from E, P and M.

Die break variations. Obverse: Microscopic traces of a crack from brim end on late impressions.

Reverse progressively fills on shields.

R-5. Basal value \$1.50. For some reason, extremely rare above VG-10. The best piece seems to be the Winsor coin (ill.). Two are reported in 4-15; Maris 469 and the Bareford example. Possibly two or three others reported in Page. This may possibly be R-6.

CONDITION C-80S, 20-12.

306 56-00

Small E Slightly Low  
\*E \*PK. 63-s  
C. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>I<sup>4</sup>Reverse 56. Now weak in center.

Reverse 00. Easily mistaken for mm, but remember that second star is much nearer to P than to E; a line drawn to left along bottom of chief of azure will touch second star. First U slightly low. First and last stars quite distant from center.

Chip in field before throat.

The break variations. Obverse continues to give way in center. A tiny crack develops from end of bear, much more plainly now than on No. 307; it turns upward and points to final A. Reverse finally shows light center buckling.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. The same comments apply here as on No. 306. The single Mint State example is in this instance Bushnell 971. The best of three or four EF examples are apparently the Harris and Boyd coins. In all grades up to VF-30 it is easily obtained.

CHARITABLE GEN<sup>3</sup>, 60-40.

Ib. Coarse Wide Dies; Straight Bears.

308 57-pp

'Saw-Tooth Pattern'  
TALL NARROW SHIELDK. 57-0  
C. 3<sup>3</sup>-C<sup>3</sup>

Obverse 57. Rather shapeless head; broad chest; scroll of seven twists. Large now, straight bear, its end practically touching right foot of final A. Date divided, 1/ 87. Down border serrations, places always showing a border outside them; called by Harris the "saw-tooth" pattern. The rudely formed letters almost touch the serrations. RE closely spaced.

What coins?

Reverse pp. Crude imitation of reverse mm. Very tall shield with narrow chief of azure, the sinister chief nearly touching U. Legend rudely engraved, unevenly spaced and ends higher than it begins. BUT low, U and R spaced apart; / Tail of four.

UM run into border

The break variation. Always shows some traces of a break through the E that follows E in Q. A; this becomes heavy. Obverse gives way in field between that E, chest and arms; the spelling becomes very pronounced. Reverse buckles in center and left center. The



last state recorded (Siro 1583, near in the Blaisdell collection) shows several small reverse rim breaks. Always found on defective planchets, the defects characteristically prominent in centers. The chest and neck are usually too weak to discern plainly through the defects. The example illustrated is the one most nearly free from defects that could be located.

R-5. Passel value \$1.50. Extremely rare above Fine. The best ones appear to be that illustrated, the three Siro coins, and Mills 449 (which is the Paris Plate example). The other auction records available describe the coins as no better than VG. Where those particular specimens have been identifiable, they have proved to lie in the range Good-6 to VG-10. The planchets, always of a poor grade of copper, would seem to deteriorate rapidly; they are often found rough and lightly pitted.

CONDITION GRADE, 25-15.

310. 60-qq

Short Thick Head  
SHARP CHIEF POINTS, MIDDLE HIGH

M. 64-t  
C. 34-E<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 60. Coarsely but vigorously executed head, short and thick; ears about touch bottom of C and left tip of A; upwent mane, clipped close. Scroll of six twists. Large thick plow, straight beam; if one holds the coin so that final A is upright, the beam end is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. to right and above the foot.. The A that follows S is placed low and leans left. Date well below base line, wide and almost even, with final 7 high.

Reverse qq. Wide shield of medium height, with sharp chief points and large azure; the height from middle chief point to bottom of chief azure is almost equal to the length of the pales nearest the middle. In the legend, last U in FINIBUS low; \*E\*P all close together. Once the peculiar shape of the shield is noticed, the die can be recognized "across the room."

mark through CÆ to below S, and

Die break variations. Obverse sometimes shows a flaw below plow handles ending at lower handle and intersection of plow and base line; this is almost a perfect arc of a circle, possibly from contact with reverse, and later faded out. Reverse sometimes shows wear on the prominent inner border of shield. To or three examples--one in the Garret collection--are known with a crack from edge about midway between base point and last star, extending up through pales nearly to center. This crack was not known to Paris.

71  
R-1. Basal value 25¢. One of the commonest of all jerseys. Three or four are reported in from 50 to 60 condition, the best of these apparently being Maris 471 and Earle 2116. There are several dozen from VF-25 to XF-45. Most of them are on defective planchets, like those on No. 309 but not quite so defective; some are on slightly narrower and thicker flans.

CONDITION GRADES, 60-50.

311 60-rr

Short Thick Head  
WIDE HEART-SHAPED SHIELD

M. 64-n  
C. 34-F1

Obverse 60. Now generally well worn down and showing buckling in left and right fields.

Reverse rr. Crude copy of C. Shield wide and heart-shaped, with single border only. Chief azure coarse, the middle chief point only a little higher than the other two. Sales of 5, 6 and 7, the lines much thinner and sketchier. Legend begins low and ends high; B and first U of ~~UNION~~ almost touch adjacent chief points. This is the die imitated on Maris 79-ee.

Die break variations. Obverse failure progresses. Horse becomes very weak and whole surface appears worn down. Reverse shows three or four spines horizontally out from chief azure, left and right; as the die wears down these fade out.

R-6. Basal value \$2. This is one of the most underrated of Jersey coppers. Mills and Stickney lacked the variety; Parmelee's was only about condition 5; the few others seen, with the exceptions named below, are all worn. Not all the appearance of wear is due to the worn obverse die, as the reverses on these are also indistinct. Two in the Spiro collection will grade 15 and 12, now in the Lloyd and Barnsley collections. Maris 474 is possibly comparable

One from the Hall and Brand collections is about VG-8.  
to these. Ten Ryck 775 is described as "V. fine, reverse die crack"—but I have not been able to trace this coin. These planchets are wide, usually dark and rough, and always more or less defective.

CONDITION GRADES, 15-10.

43  
Ic. 1788 Coarse Wide Die.

312 61-nn

1788 Period After Legend  
TALLEST SHIELD, NARROW AZURE

NEW OBV. "61-n"  
REV. MARIS r

Obverse 61. Coarse letters as on the preceding Group I dies, including the oversized S. period after legend, and with date 1/88 this is diagnostic. N too high; C distant; EA low. Broad chest, long narrow muzzle, scroll of seven twists; the whole configuration high in field and tilted to right. Bars lean forward; unswept mane. In date 17 close and high, 8 8 spaced apart and a trifle lower in field.

Reverse nn.

Die break variations. Only one known.

E.B. Unique. Value speculative. Discovered by Lyman Low some time in the 1920's, and sold in an auction to W.W.C. Wilson for \$105. In Wayne Raymond's 1925 auction of the Wilson collection this was Lot 36, bought by Walsie Newcomer for \$130 and subsequently sold to J.B. Garrett. (Photograph courtesy Dr. Sarah Elizabeth Franklin, Curator of Fine Arts, JHU.) It shows a light mint clip at left. The reverse is sharper than on any other impression of die nn known to me.

COMMITTEE OPENS, 25-0.

### III. Coarse Narrow Dies.

313 62-rr

No Punctuation  
WIDE HEART-SHAPED SHIELD

M.65-u  
C. 2-E

Obverse 62. Deep chest, slender neck, long nose, hollow ears, the left one touching C; close. Scroll of seven twists, ascending to right. Short handles, long coulters; beam slightly curved, as on all in this group. Letter punches as in Series I except for the S. Without obverse stars.

Reverse rr.

Die break variations. One or two known with perfect obverse die. Usually shows faint cracks over NOVA and RE and down from near E to beam almost at its end. Later, heavier cracks through NOVA; crack down to left from handles; crack upwards from end of chest; obverse badly

rusted or scaled in fields. Several curved cracks through apex. The buckles, greatly widening neck, chest, plover and date; this is apparently the final state. Reverse shows increasing degrees of wear.

R-1. Basal value 10¢. Not as common as once believed, but more probably a high 10¢. This variety often enough comes sharp but it is virtually impossible to find an example well centered on a round planchet. A few exist on wide defective flans like those of the last of Series I; but more than 98% of those seen are on small crude irregular planchets, defective and sometimes cracked. The copper used for flans here must have hit its all-time low point in quality. The earliest state shown on the plate also represents the best flans we have seen on this variety. None known in mint state. The best coins are apparently Spina 1597, Miller 1791, Parmelee 434, Harris 476.

COMMITTEE OPINION, 10-30.

211 63-rr

The Braided Mane  
NO SPRIGS

M. 66-n  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 63. Legend punctuated with three small six-pointed stars on this and the next to follow. Wide chest; mane combed down and neatly braided, unlike any other in the series. Scroll of eight twists. H high; final A low.

Reverse rr. Wide shield, heart-shaped; legend begins low and ends high; no sprigs.

See break variations. Reverse. Buckles, particularly in pales; a small rim break develops slightly left of base point.

R-6. Basal value speculative. Only three known, two of them in JNU. The best is a piece found by Dr. G.H. Ross in a junk tray and sold by him for \$75 to Miller Eyder; it is VG-10 but salted. The others are barely Fair; one of them Harris 478, the other a later discovery, both in JNU.

COMMITTEE OPINION, 10-2.

315 63-ss

The Braided Mane  
SPRIGSM. 66-v  
C. 41-C

Obverse 63. Braided mane. Now weak at border, from ~~the~~ below date around to opposite final A.

Reverse ss. Rather tall, narrow shield with sprigs below it; the sprigs nearly touch first and last stars. Single border to shield; pales of four. Middle chief point a little to right of center; all chief points rather sharp, the middle one a trifle high.

Die break variations. None seen.

R-6. Basal value \$3. Actually a borderline R-7, as just about a dozen are now recorded. By far the best of these is the coin illustrated; Ryder obtained it from an Elder sale in April 1909 as "Unc." It is pictured on Plate 9, AMS 1914 Exposition Catalogue. Second is Maris 479, EF-40. Next come Spire 1600 and 1601, VF-30 (edge damage) and 20 (rough, lacquered), Hall-Brand, VF-20, Earle 2117 (ex Parmelee 437, Mills 467), Parsons 295, and about four or five worn examples.

CONDITION CENSUS, 50-25.

316 64-ss

## Brushed Mane; Three Stars

M. 67-v  
C. 42-C

Obverse 64. A similar horse to last but with mane brushed upwards and clipped close; neck shorter; scroll of eight twists, practically touching handle. Head not so high in field. Handle end very close to first star; share bends down very slightly at end.

Reverse ss.

Die break variations. None seen.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. Easily obtained in all grades below EF, but very rare above that level. One of the two Mint State examples is from Mills 468 and Whitman 1203; the other is in JNU, ex Maris 480, ex Picklev Coll. (1867). Possibly five are known that will grade 40 to 45. These planchets are usually rough around the borders.

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-45.

This group, familiarly denominated the "Fox Type", comprises four obverse and three reverse dies only, and they are possibly the most distinctive in the series. The horses have long finely combed manes nearly covering their necks, and drooping, peculiarly formed heads, the shape vaguely recalling that on a Bedlington terrier. The ears point forward, and the scroll of six twists is attached to the chest. The legend is punctuated with three quatrefoils (⊗) on the two common obverses, and one star and one quatrefoil on the two rare ones. Straight beams, pointing above the horizontal. The reverses are equally remarkable. The shields are wide and of peculiar shape, their widest diameter coming below the center; pales of four and five, rather fine lines not parallel, and single borders. Below each are two vine branches crossed. Legends are punctuated with four quatrefoils and a small running horse (the so-called fox, but a legend plainly shows it to be a horse). Reverse borders always weak. The above description applies to all the Bailey dies.

141 65-tt

Star and Quatrefoil; Ears Left of S  
HORSE FOLLOWS MW. 46-cc  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 65. M O spaced apart; SA just about touch; right ear of horse under S, left a hair's breadth left of S. Coulters bend outward to right. In die 88 high, crowded up against base. Punctuated with one star and one quatrefoil.

Reverse tt. The horse is between M and last quatrefoil. Middle chief point under U.

Die broad variations. Obverse develops a rim break over R AE, involving only the serrations. The single specimen with this break (illustrated) also shows an irregular crack, from upper handle end to U, mane, chest, final A, quatrefoil and edge. Reverse rarely buckles in center, and develops a crack slanting down to right through two middle pales, almost touching center dot.

R-8. Basal value \$12.50. This is barely collectible, and may even be non-collectible. For a wide margin the finest known is the broken-die coin illustrated, ex Dr. Hall and Virgil Brand. Next best, about VU-8, is the Paris specimen, now in JNL. The third coin, about QU-4,



4, was bid up to \$82.50. This piece may or may not be the same as called "rain" in the Gilbert J. Lewis sale. If it proves to be the Lewis coin, then Mr. 400 rates non-collectible status. At an estimated value of \$12.50 is conservative. Next to the coin with date under plowman, this is possibly the most highly prized variety in the series, at least among the older collectors. Its only serious rivals in that respect might be Nos. 110, 111, 118, 182, <sup>506, 510 and 551</sup> ~~314, 501, 509 and 513~~ (Maris 10-h, 22-P, 24-Q, 35-J, 66-u, <sup>35-W, 70-x</sup> ~~57-n~~ and ~~77-n~~); but among all these borderline collectibles/<sup>only</sup> this and No. <sup>510</sup> ~~510~~ do not have a die in common with some other easier-found variety, and No. <sup>510</sup> ~~510~~ (with a single exception) does not occur in legible condition.

CONDITION GRAY, 20-5?

402 66-uu

Star and Quatrefoil; Weak Coulter  
HORSE BEFORE FIRST QUATREFOIL

S. 7L-bb  
C. 1-B

Obverse 66. Like the last, but NOVA closely and nearly evenly spaced; BA apart; EA almost touch; left ear of horse between ES, right under right side of S. Coulter and swingle-tree extremely weak and indistinct. Maris <sup>and Crosby</sup> knew no specimen sharp enough to show them. The Parmelee, Hall, Brand coin, illustrated here, shows both plainly. Date similar to last, but 8's not so high, and they are not crowded against base line.

Reverse uu. The horse is before the first quatrefoil. Middle chief point under left end of B.

Die break variations. The coulter and swingle-tree rapidly wear off the die. A crack develops parallel to coulter, from third denticle right of date towards center, on early stage not quite reaching bear, later extending almost to center; the die rapidly sinks in the center and near the break. Reverse perfect on one or two impressions, then with an almost straight crack over UNU, touching right serif of first U; this crack becomes heavy.

R-6. Basal value \$6. Seldom offered and usually well worn. The best one was mentioned above. Easily second finest is a 20-coin tentatively identified as ex Mills 473; third is the Spire example, F-15, which went cheaply at \$52. There are seven or eight others in more worn condition, making this a borderline R-7. Usually off center leaving no border at left.

CONDITION CENSUS, 25-12.

403 67-uu

Three Quatrefoils; Ear Almost Touches S  
HORSE BETWEEN FIRST QUATREFOIL

M. 75-bb  
C. 31B

Obverse 67. Three quatrefoils punctuate the irregular legend. NOVA and SA closely joined, the S practically touching right ear, the A leaning markedly to left and far from R. In date the 7 is large and all figures lean a little to right.

Reverse uu.

Die break variations. So far as I know only one perfect-die coin reported (Miller 1797). The earliest state/<sup>seen</sup> shows one rim break from below base line up to just below first quatrefoil, and a lighter rim break through tops of A, second quatrefoil and C. Later, the first break becomes heavier and obliterates about half the first quatrefoil, the second break is also heavier and the tops of VA, quatrefoil and C are sheared off in a straight line, a third rim break opposite sundrethree appears, and in the last stage a crack proceeds from border between S and I into field about halfway to chest. Reverse crack becomes heavy, later appearing as a heavy rim break; third quatrefoil now weak; die gives way in center.

R-2. Basal value \$2. The best one seems to be Stickney 330. Possibly second finest is Parmelee 442, 10-50, called "Fine" in the Parmelee catalogue. Three EF examples are on record, the best of the Mills 470, the others Maris 491 and Whitman 1206. In all grades up to VF-30 the variety is fairly easily found. Considered scarce by Maris, it still will not justify R-3 rating.

COMMITTEE CENSURE, 60-101.

404 68-vv

Three Quatrefoils, Ears Well Below E  
HORSE BETWEEN QUATREFOIL AND E

M. 77/78-dd  
C. 32A

Obverse 68. Like the last, but H O V apart, VA close with the V leaning far to right; CAESAR more nearly even in spacing but R too low. Smaller 7, its tail parallel to 1; 88 lean left.

Reverse vv. The horse is between first quatrefoil and E. Middle chief point below left side of I.

Die break variations. These group themselves logically into four states, one or two vague intermediate stages being reported.

State I: Faint crack through C only. (Parmelee 443, illustrated; Earle 2120.)

State II: Severe flaw like a break, covering part of mane and neck, passing through scroll and part way into field towards collar. <sup>Shore appears smiling (die worn down).</sup> Reverse slightly buckled in center only. Sometimes comes double-struck, occasionally on very wide planchets. Not known to Maris; very rare.

State III: There is a straight break in field, extending from near N to back of head to AE; die sinks at AE. Reverse now shows a straight break exactly opposite that on obverse. Often shows heavy traces of shield on obverse, beam and swingletree on reverse below third quatrefoil; these contact injuries fade out. Maris "78-ld". Also (rarely) on wide flans.

State IV: Small rim break from near last quatrefoil to base line; this later becomes heavy. Reverse now shows a break through S, quatrefoil, bottom of U and up through NU. The break of State IV is heavier, and the die has begun to give way right of it, especially near base.

R-1. Base value \$1. Despite Maris's listing of States I-IV and III-IV as separate obverses, and collectors' consequent (and understandable) felt need for two examples of No. 40, BV and CC are estimated here only for the variety and not for its broken-die states. Normally minted a dark steel gray, the broad planchet examples sometimes encountered turn up with amazing color variations, highly prized by some collectors. The 12th State examples are known to me, both of State I; Maris 493 and Jackman 172. Following these are the Parmelee and Earle coins mentioned for State I, Smith 153, Maris 401, Spiro 1626 (at \$55), all of which are approximately 40-50. The Spiro piece served as the Maris plate coin; State IV. There are quite a number in the grades short of VF-35. To most collectors, this is "the" For type, and it is readily recognized "across the room" by its die break.

CONDITION GRADES, 60-40.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND OTHER OVERSTRIKE ISSUES: 1789-90.

The present group includes all Jersey coppers known to exist overstruck on other coins with the exception of three manifest counterfeits (Nos. 603-605). It is altogether evident that these did not all originate with Matthias Ogden in Elizabethtown. Indeed, only groups I and II are assignable to Ogden. We know that he brought the old Rahway Mint equipment to Elizabethtown and started minting overstrikes late in 1789. Logically the coins assignable to Ogden should form a group identifiable by the presence of old Rahway Mint dies if any such remained. Group I (Nos. 501-504, Maris 17-K, 17-J, 17-b and 38-b) includes four such old dies. The reverse of 502 (Maris J) was subsequently used in Group II. Moreover, No. 505 (M. 10-b) shares a reverse with Group I, and the obverse is typical of the Flatted Marcs of Group II,

This leaves isolated the so-called Camel Heads, Nos. 551-553. These are stylistically unlike any other Jersey coppers, and a suspicion exists that they were made in New York state. Crosby quotes Bushnell to the effect that the Machin's Mill owners "made many pieces" with a plough on one side." These have not been identified among known Newburgh coins. They are surely not ploy type Variants, for perfectly good stylistic reasons. But neither are they identifiable with any known Jersey coppers unless with No. 201 (Maris 54-k), 551-3 (which does not seem too likely at first glance) or 603-5, which are excessively crude even for Atlee rejects; moreover they do not appear to show common letter or figure punches with the known Atlee dies.

The discovery has been made (January 1955) that the Camel Heads share certain features in common with several of the draped bust Connecticuts of 1780 (some of which, e.g. Miller 16<sup>1</sup>-D, are known to have been made in Newburgh). The obverse of No. 552 (Maris 5<sup>o</sup>) shows a faintly punched and partly effaced large cingulofoil, apparently the same as that used on 1780 N. 15<sup>1</sup>, 16<sup>2</sup> and 17. In addition, the peculiar elongated A, large double-serif C, M, O and R appear to be from the same punches on these Connecticut dies and those of the Camel Heads, allowance being made for wear on the Connecticuts and different depth to which the punches were sunk into the dies. The peculiar C and R punches, however, seem unmistakably the same. This does not commit us to the position that these Camel Heads were made in

Connecticut or New York, especially as the origin of many 1788 Connecticut is obscure. It nevertheless does suggest another origin than Elizabethtown for them, particularly as the dies are so utterly unlike those known to have been made for use there. It is logical to suppose that during the corner panic in New York, in which only Jersey coppers passed at anything like the normal rate, many private parties would have tried to make passable Jersey-type dies, buy up old coppers at large discounts and proceed to impress them with their putative Jersey dies, in order to make a profit of several hundred percent without the large initial expense of buying rollers and cutters to stamp planchets out of sheet or pig copper as the legitimate coiners had done. Now precisely this did happen; for Nos. 603, 604 and 605 testify to the fact. These are the failures. Perhaps the Camel Heads are the more successful attempts.

#### I. Old Rahway Mint Obverses.

501. 18-R

1786 Small Date, Straight Beak, Pointed Handles  
WEDGE-SHAPED SHIELD

17-K  
1-B

Obverse 17. Date 1786 in small figures. Straight beak, tick handles with rounded ends.

Reverse R. Rather narrow wedge-shaped shield, base point sharp, chief points obtuse angles, the middle one high; value of three.

Die break variations. Obverse worn down on horse and at borders. Reverse fails in center. A single (pierced) impression is known with a rim break over and touching RIB; Paris Coll., and illustrated on the Claggy plate, but not at present available for photography.

R-6. Basal value 1785. Occurs strictly over Connecticut of various varieties; others exist with undecipherable antertypes. The best examples reported appear to be just short of AU-50. One is in AMS, the other two ex Brown and Col. Clark through the Ryder collection. Nearly as choice are Miller 1716 and Mills 394 (ex Whitman 1160). Most others are well worn.

503 18-N

1786 Small Date  
LARGE ASYMMETRICAL SHIELD

M. 17-J  
C. 1-F<sup>1</sup>

Obverse 18. Now with a chip out of the die midway NO and mans. The die begins to give way between scroll, collar and swingletree attachment.

Reverse N. Large shield, with unequal curved sides, and pales of three; coarse lines. Spur pointing to N. Wide space between E and second star. LU close; first U in UNDER low. Now buckled across from L to final star.

Die break variations. As noted.

R-3. Basal value 75¢. Struck over various varieties of Connecticut; occasionally on halfpence, or undecipherable worn coppers. This variety is very rare above VF-25 but fairly often seen in lower grades. The best one seems to be Maris 373. Second is the Ryder coin, ex Tamelee 387, Mills 395. Four or five others are known in VF-25 to 30, but no more. The worn appearance of the dies doubtless accounts for this. Numerous specimens show planchet cracks--a phenomenon commonly observed on overstrikes, as the copper flans were already quite hard and brittle from their first stamping, and often presumably lacked adequate equipment for annealing the flans.

CONDITION VHSU-, 14-25.

503 18-WW

1786 Small Date  
SMALL SHIELD, MULLET AND SPURS

M. 17-b  
C. 1-A

Obverse 18. Now worn and often showing various stages of the break described below.

Reverse ww. The first in a series of seven reverses properly belonging to the "Plated Wm" series at Elizabethtown. The description of the general type follows No. 504. This die is readily recognizable by having a small rude shield with pales of four, prominent inner and outer borders, legend punctuated with mullets (five-pointed stars, heraldically representing four rowels as on George Washington's coat of arms, erroneously used instead of true heraldic stars--always six-pointed--on the Great Seal of the United States). The first mullet is very close to E, the second somewhat farther equally from E and P. US high, that U small; PLU closely spaced, O R I B U S farther apart.



Die break variations. Obverse fails progressively in left and right fields. The period after legend fades out. On late impressions (which usually are on very small thick flans, the undertype undecipherable) the chip out of left field disappears and is replaced by a swelling, and a failure (called by Harris a break) appears from border through 1 in date, plow, bear, end of chest, field towards the E that follows R. Other minor failures are visible elsewhere in field; die surfaces much worn, date often indistinct, letters drawn to border, etc. Reverse now seems blurred on all parts in relief. A swelling starts in shield.

H-7. <sup>Basal value 354.</sup> Comes overstruck on Connecticut, British and Irish halfpence, etc. One (Harris 381) known struck over a French sou of Louis XVI, wt. 190 gr. There are possibly a dozen of this variety reported in grades 40 to 50, but only one in full Mint State (Harris 380). Second find is probably the Parmelee-Mills-Ryder coin (111.).

CONDITION CENSUS, 60-50.

504: 45-wv

1787 Smallest Head  
SMALL SIZED, MULETS AND STRIKE

N. 38-b  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 45. Date 1787, the 1 shaped like J and a little distant; both 7's low. Smallest head; small plow; scroll of six twists, thickest in the middle, and slanting up. In this muling, always very weak, particularly at border.

Reverse wv. Swelling more advanced, otherwise as on the last stages of No. 503.

Die break variations. None seen.

H-7. Basal value \$7.50. Exactly five of these are recorded, one in JHU. The best is Spiro 1515. Next is the Bareford coin, ex Dr. Hall and Brand, VG-10. The other three do not exceed Good. Harris's discovery coin is in JHU; Ryder's, ex Stickney 290, and Mills 432, ex Parmelee 111, <sup>ex Crosby 1184,</sup> complete the census. These seem always to come on the small thick rough flans with undecipherable undertype, characteristic of the last of No. 503.

*with ANS 2 quans?  
NTHS 1 gmt*

CONDITION CENSUS, 25-6.

## II. Plaited Vase Type:

General description of the type:

Obverse. Date 1707. Long curved bear, long handles. The base is typically lower than average; scroll of six; name divided in alternate plaits, all pointing down; ends of three/leaves. Legend may be without punctuation (Nos. 505-509), and use one double-plait (Nos. 510-511), two mullets (No. 512) or one mullet (No. 513).

Reverse. First group: Small, rather narrow shields, with prominent inner border; open; palms of four; crossed wings below. Punctuated, with mullets (in Nos instance, stars). They appear to be copied from ed (Maris Z) and on (Maris S).

Second group: Rather larger shields, of cruder workmanship (seemingly copied from V, Maris S); middle chief point low, <sup>chief point sharp</sup> ~~double and simple~~ No outer border. Sprigs below. Punctuated with four mullets.

First Group: Obverse Without Punctuation.

505 69-WW

Handles: Spread Wide  
MULLETS, U S APART

B. 40-b  
C. 74-Gt.

Handles spread Wide.

Obverse 67. "Very large and clumsy plait; base curved at both ends" (Maris.). <sup>(double shaped)</sup> /Coiliter Long and ending in a sharp point. Crinietree extremely thin. Scroll very narrow; sprigs thin and weak. Date closely spaced, especially 78. No punctuation. CVL close; in CAE3AE5. AIS and RI close, the rest widely spaced; C below AE, E below adjacent R. Blunt nose. P...

Reverse 67. In about the same state as last.

Die break variations. Reverse flows advance; the E becomes a blob, the sprigs a blur, each letter drawn to border. Obverse border is always weak and finally disappears.

R-7. Basal value 45. Eight or nine are known, but only at least five can be called R-12 to 15 and none be used. Usually on wide planchets showing Connecticut inscriptions if any underwire is visible. The three best would seem to be Wills 435, Wyre 1525 and Maris 107 (ex Richard Bell.), last in JHU.

CONNECTICUT CO. S. S., 15-12.  
30-15  
4

Obverse 70. Similar to last but handles thin and not widely spread, sprig stronger, scroll not so narrow. Goulter shaped like the blade of a carving-knife, whereas it is dagger-shaped on Obverse 69. Date about evenly spaced; an 8 under first 7. NOV close, the N leaning left; A a little distant; AE first punched a little to left of its present position, then corrected. Head farther below legend than on last; muzzle peculiarly shaped, its end a straight line making an angle with mouth; the very tip somewhat pointed.

Reverse xx. Similar to last, but of better workmanship; punctuated with six-pointed stars, not mullets. Shield a little taller and somewhat narrow in proportion; prominent inner and outer borders, fine lines with some tendency to run together; pales of four. Middle chief point slightly high; it points between BU. In the legend, first and third stars low, second and third too close to E and S, last very distant from end of sprig. UMBUS much too closely spaced, the RI joining and the IU practically touching.

Die break variations. Obverse showing negligible swelling in field between N and head, and near chest. Reverse markedly buckled in center and at lower dexter border/opposite first star, and somewhat buckled at lower sinister border between UM and sprig. These swellings doubtless account for the rarity of this die.

H-8. Value speculative. Only two are known. The discovery coin, <sup>of field</sup> first appeared as Lot 1178 of the Crosby sale (1883) <sup>first appeared</sup> ~~was sold~~ it brought \$13 as No. 407 in the Parmelee sale and later re-appeared in the Mills sale, No. 425. It is overstruck on a Connecticut, the head and branch at top of shield. It is illustrated on the Nagy plate. An electrotype/was on the Paris plate, <sup>of this coin</sup> ~~was sold~~ as Paris 419 and is now in JHU. ~~The whereabouts of the original are unknown.~~ A second was discovered in the Brand hoard and is illustrated here. Its undertype is not positively identifiable, but <sup>looks very much like</sup> ~~is~~ a GEORGE TRIUMPH.

507 70-II

Pointed Muzzle  
LARGE ASYMMETRICAL SHIELD

N. 35-J  
C. 84-D1

Obverse 70. New mark dir swollen across center from H to final A; chest generally obliterated. The S under first / fades out.

Inverse U. Large, wide and asymmetrical shield, with pales of three; spur pointing at M; buckled across from LU to final star; outer border of shield gone. Serrated border worn almost completely off the die.

Die break varies long. As noted.

R-6. Basal value \$2.50. Corner overstruck and unrecognizable and undecipherable worn junk. This is a borderline Rarity 1 and seems to have been underrated by Maria. It would be nearly impossible to locate twenty altogether; and all those located are in low condition, though often called "Very fine for coin." Partridge's was only "Poor", as was Maria's discovery coin. The best so far encountered is Spiro 1506, which <sup>still can</sup> not be graded above V-10. Next best is one from the Payson, Dr. Hall and David collection, and another Broad coin owned by Dr. Harwood. The rest will not exceed V-10. A difficult variety indeed.

DUMMETT 69-1, 70-5.

508 71-yy

N Near Handle; Pear-Shaped Head  
SMALL SHIELD

N. 34-V  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 71. Similar to last, head short and markedly pear-shaped. Handles thicker and extremely close together. Spine rather narrow and exceptionally long, running into border. Spring very weak, as on Obs. 69; counter above as on last. N much nearer handles than A is to base, in marked contrast to Obsv. 69 and 70; these three are the only flashed coins without either mallets or quarterfolds on obverse, hence this trait is diagnostic. Dated date 17 87, all figures leaning right; W close, A distant, C low, S a little apart, rest of CHARLES closely spaced.

Reverse 71. Smallest shield in the series. Chief points about on a line. Heavy inner border, indistinct outer border. Five lines, pales of four. Springs high above border <sup>serrated</sup> and close to base of shield. Legend very closely spaced except IB; the U that follows B leans

markedly to right. All mullets low; second almost touches P, others a little farther away from adjacent mullets and about equally so.

Die break variations. Reverse always more or less swollen, and rapidly breaks down. The swellings advance in upper left and lower right fields, and at chief azure; in the last stages springs and PLUR obliterated also.


R-6. Basal value \$3. Formerly considered a high R-7, <sup>but</sup> exactly twelve are now traced, and it is altogether likely that other worn ones will turn up. Three of them are overstruck on examples of No. 507 (one is illustrated, ex Dr. Harold Morrison Smith); the peculiar head and shield plainly visible. Ogden's motives are seemingly unintelligible. Other examples come struck over Connecticut and undecipherable coppers. The finest example seems to be the Dr. Smith coin just mentioned. Just below it came Dr. Hall 601, an example in the NEHA sale of 1954, Spiro 1506, one of the Boyd examples, and Spiro 1507. These <sup>five</sup> are all in the range VG-8 to F-12. The rest are all in lower grades, one of them pierced. The condition of the reverse die doubtless is responsible for their appearance, hardly superior to the worn coppers on which these dies were impressed.

COMMITTEE REPORT, 15-10.

509 71-N                      N. Near Handle; Near-Claped Head                      N. 34-J  
   LARGE ASYM. RING STAMP                      G. 82-D

Obverse 71. More worn, and often in various states of breaks as described below.

Reverse N. About as on No. 507. The die now often appears almost worn out, having outlasted ten obverses.

Die break variations. Obverse on numerous examples shows first a crack between 17 and up towards spring, and another from handles; 87  then an increasingly heavy break obliterating 8, then a crack and later a heavy break at swingletree, the die "ultimately parting into three fragments." This last state is rare.

R-1. Basal value 25¢. Very common. Overstriking occurs on Connecticut, halfpence and undecipherable worn coppers; none encountered on other Jerseys (this is a phenomenon seemingly limited to No. 508). Maris 413 is described as being struck in brass and called "unique." The best one seems to be the Ryder coin, ex Parsons 253. Perhaps eight or ten others are

193  
recorded in VP, apparently none above that grade. The badly worn reverse die gives none of them an appearance of greater wear than they actually have had, making grading difficult; this comment holds for practically every variety of the Plaited Mane type.

CONDITION CENSUS, 50-25.

Plaited Mane--Second Group: Mulletts or Quatrefoils in Legend.

This is probably the most difficult group to collect in anything like satisfactory condition. All but one of the four pairs of dies suffered spectacularly extreme or bizarre die breaks. Condition Census is uniformly quite low, and rarity is high. The workmanship is also among the worst in the series. Note: The quatrefoil is not the Bailey-Brasher punch.

510 72-zz

Quatrefoil Before Legend  
TRENDENUS REX BRITANNIAE

M. 70-x  
NOT IN C.

Obverse 72. Very large head, thick neck and chest; eye not visible, scroll apparently absent, wing withered. Ears narrow and both almost touch left foot of A. Thick handles and beard. Quatrefoil before legend. In date 17 close, 87 lean right, final 7 high.

Reverse zz. Rather small shield, middle chief point low as on the three to follow. Fine lines, palms of h.  
Tremendous vertical rim break at left, obliterating \*Exp. I low. Third mullet high and very close to U; last mullet low, fairly close to M. Chief points farther from legend than in the three dies to follow.

Die break variations. As noted. The reverse break varies in extent but on no example is any part of E or first two mullets visible. Always off center so that upper obverse border and left reverse border are off plan.

Ref. Basal value speculative. Four examples are known, two of them in museums. By far the finest is Spiro 1610, struck over a Connecticut reading AUCIOFI (Miller 42-?). Next best is the discovery coin, <sup>Good-6,</sup> shown on the Harris and Wiley plates, struck over 1786 Connecticut P. 3-D; JHU, ex Garrett, ex Norris 483. A third is in AMS, the undertype not clear; fourth and last is from the Dr. Hall and Brand collections, over a Connecticut otherwise unidentified.

CONDITION CENSUS, 12-4.



Obverse 73. Heavy, low, thick plow, handles and beam much thicker than last; head excessively thick and coarse, placed low in field and close to plow. Marge engraved so that every hair is visible (the coin is Fine). Sprig thin. Date wide. Legend begins rather close to handle; quatrefoil follows final A at some distance, and is nearly its own width above beam end. All specimens known to date show a massive failure above head obliterating part of C, all of AESSAR, <sup>and most of E,</sup> together with one ear and top edge of head. Crack from very end of nose to border just left of final A. Crack from scroll through sprig, beam and share to border passing between 8 and 7. The serrated border coarse and never more than about 1/6 visible. It is necessary to check your coin carefully against the two plate coins.

Reverse AA. Of similar type to last, apparently copied from V (Maris S) including the asymmetry of chief azure and the pales of three. Wide space between the two middle pales. Middle chief point lower than on reverse 22, dexter and sinister chief points sharper; the middle one points between B u which are spaced apart. (On reverse 22 it points right of center of B; on reverses BB and CC, to center of B or a trifle left.) Base of shield blunt, but it is almost never visible, owing to the obverse failure. Check with plate coins.

No break variations. The two obverse cracks vary in severity, but they seem always to be present when that area of the coin is discernible. *Spiro 1611* also shows crack from A in NOVA to neck.

R-7. Basal value 45. Seven or eight known to date, all but two in miserable condition. They always seem to be overstruck either on Connecticut or halfpence. The two Fine ones are *Spiro 1612* (ex Commodore Eaton) and *Spiro 1611*; both are illustrated. One of the others is pierced, the remainder will not grade above Good-4. No specimen known to me shows the entire legend on either side.

Obverse 74. Of the same general type, but one mullet between A and C, and another one below for legend and somewhat nearer to beam end than to A. Gores thick, plus quite similar to that on preceding obverse, but outlines thinner and lower, and standing more to right (in No. 511 it is nearly vertical). Date closely spaced and in smaller figures than on last. In the legend, N almost toches upper handle end, which rests on lower rim. NOVA closely spaced, C low, remainder more widely spaced. Zero point to right edge of E and left edge of adjacent E.

Reverse 84. Larger shield of same general type; crude fine lines, color of four, single Chief points sharp.  
border. First three mullets low, fourth very low (below base arc line) and practically touching N. This variety usually shows some signs of double striking.

Die break variations. Paris 1487 shows the reverse die very badly rusted in upper field and through URBEUS \* UR. Spiro 1613 shows the rusting considerably advanced, and obverse now failing at right--final A obliterated by a die defect, final mullet gone. Reverse breaks from first mullet to base point of shield.

B-5. Basal value \$1.75. Gores over truck on counterfeit British and Irish halfpence, and reportedly also on Connecticut. At least one is known in brass (Spiro 1614) and one in a Nova Constellatio (Paris 1488). On several others the undertype is undecipherable. The first two mentioned also appear to be the best-preserved ones. The Crosby Plate coin (ex Crosby 1214, ex Resnick-Miller 694 and Pader) is sharper but has an attracted puncture behind head. Four or five others are known in Fine.

CONJURED QUARTS, 30-15.

Obverse 75. Similar to last, but handles and beam not so thick. NOVA destroyed by a massive break or failure in the die. (There is a single example that shows faint traces of these letters, affording proof that there is indeed but one mullet on this die, that following the legend.) The failure is in an almost perfectly circular arc from just above lower handle end to back of head to back of C and border. A crack is always more or less plain from border through lower end of C to mane. <sup>Complex injuries between mane and beam.</sup> Date very closely spaced and weakly punched in (only one or two specimens show all four figures). Singletree extremely weak, often not discernible. CABEATEA rather irregularly spaced, C very distant, AES and RE appearing to join at bases, AR close together. Mullet almost midway between A and beam end and farther from either than on No. 512.

Reverse CC. Similar to preceding but shield less tall, wider and more heart-shaped; chief azure asymmetrical as on Reverse V (Maris S); sinister chief quite close to final S. Single border to shield; rather coarse lines; pales probably of four but all examples seen sharp enough to show lines in shield are double or triple struck enough to make this detail uncertain. UR about touch at top, RI at bases. Third and fourth mullets close to U and M, and about equally so. Details of SEAP undeterminable because all specimens are weak in that area, evidently from the obverse failure. Check with plate coins.

Die break variations. Obverse on late impressions shows the crack at C heavier, and an additional swelling appears on upper neck and head and across to AR. Reverse buckles right of center, weakening right half of shield, M and last mullet.

n-5. Basal value \$1.75. Comes overstruck on an amazing variety of copper junk. Examples have been seen on NOVA EBORACo, many sorts of counterfeit halfpence, Connecticut from 1765 to 1786, various Machin's Mill products, Vermonts (plover type, and Ryder Nos. 9, 13, 16, and others), Nova Constellation, GEORGIUS TRIUMPHO, <sup>(usually K.E. Bassett's)</sup> reportedly at least one over a Massachusetts half-cent, and assorted foreign coins. One in Dr. Smith's collection is struck on a 4 maravedis of Carlos III of Spain, weighing 67½ grains. Maris considered it an extreme rarity, but many worn examples have turned up; the census now numbers some two dozen and

it is highly probable

that these coins are contributed later. Five are in ANG. Spence owned four others. They are in a wide range of condition, though no extremely fine specimens are verified. The three on which best date will rate W (4000 1616, 1617, 1618; one of the others discovered in late years). One (particularly interesting example, of Hall and Brand, shows date 1775 quite clearly where 1787 should be (illustrated), evidently from the British halfpenny under-  
time.

CONJECTURE 1616, 25-15.

~~UNSUBMITTED~~ T. 1789-90: CAMEL ISLANDS

MICHAEL'S MILL

This is a group of three varieties sharing a common reverse and differing from all others in the obverse. The heads are distinctly suggestive of that on a crown; the lettering (as was previously shown) is apparently from the same punch used on certain 1788 Connecticut cents, as is true of the date. They are numbered 511 to 513 to allow for the possibility of discovery of further Elizabethan varieties, which would then be numbered 514, 515, and so forth. They are not numbered 601, 602, etc., because the 500 series are defined as "Elizabethan Issues and their Overprints" (rejection of the locally made variety count series).

60:

511 76-DD

Left Ear Practically Touches A

W. 57-4

C. 4-D

Obverse 76. Readily identifiable (once the general appearance of the Camel Head type is familiar) by two features: (1) left ear practically touches A; (2) the date the top of A is above the top of the other figures. N (when visible) is close to handle.

Reverse DD. All three chief points sharp, the dexter one low; chief square wide; heavy inner border; outer border close inward between middle and dexter chief points, where it lies well above; coarse lines, unevenly spaced and not truly straight: below of them, the second all from the left showing two short above lines close to the chief point. Very tall shield, penetically touching border elsewhere, foot of R and third ear. No marks.

See back variations. Obverse on this obverse first with light crack, then heavier crack

from edge through right arm of the A that follows B, nearly horizontally to where jaw and neck meet in angle. Later examples show this break extended across to between N and G as an increasingly wide fissure to the die, doubtless accounting for its early discard. Reverse perfect in this variety.

R-7. Basal value \$7.51. Comes overstruck on Connecticut only, so far as seen. Maris knew only two examples, and he owned both of them. At present five are located, three in Very Good or better, one Fair and one pierced. (1) Maris h59, early state (illustrated); JHU. (2) Maris h60, a remarkable double strike, now in Dr. Smith's collection. (3) Ex Dr. Hall, Brand; VU-8. (4) Ayer Collection, ex Est. Sale, November 1922; earliest die state. (5) Siro 1575, with three holes; this is the latest die state known. This has been one of the most eagerly sought-after varieties in the series.

CONNECTION CENSUS, 8-4.

602

558 77-DD

Ears Divide Legend

h. 58-  
o. 4-D

Obverse 77. Same type. The diagnostic features: (1) Head extraordinarily high, almost touches both A and G; (2) Left ear midway A and C and ends about as high as crossbar of A; (3) Date level on top, final 7 distinct. A large and partly effaced cinquefoil in field about 1 m. below handles. This cinquefoil on some specimens looks like a crude attempt at a star, and on others <sup>(but distinct)</sup> it is not discernible; but it appears to be from the same punch that produced large cinquefoils on certain 1786 Connecticut Draped Busts.

Reverse 77.

Die break variations. Obverse at first perfect; later breaks from center to border appear: Through handles at their junction (about 7 o'clock); through nose and right part of C (appearing as a ridge from center to muzzle); and later through scroll, bear, single-tree. Always weak in that area, the die finally gives way and no details can be made out between end of share and part of final A.

R-4. Basal value \$1. Overstruck on many different varieties of Connecticut and some

undecipherable counter. The two best appear to be Harris 462 (not HHU) and Spiro 1576: both coincidentally from broken dies, both with mint lustre. Three or four others can be called ET. A number of specimens were originally labeled "N. 56-n" perhaps because the crucial area around ears, A and C was obscured by the undertype.

COMPTON CENTS, 60-45.

60/  
-543 7C-DD

Both Ears Touch C

N. 56-n  
C. 4-D

Obverse 7C. Same type. Diagnostic features: (1) Both ears touch or practically touch bottom of C. (2) In date, 17 lower than 87.

Reverse DD.

Die break variations. Obverse gradually wears down and gives way slightly in fields. Reverse on a number of impressions shows two cracks from border to shield, one barely missing upright of D, the other very close to right side of first U in FLORIBUS.

R-1. Basal value 25%. one of the commonest of all Jersey coppers. Grays overstruck on just about everything imaginable. One of the most startling discoveries of this kind was a specimen of this variety struck over a George Clinton cent (which is a Rarity 7 item with a basal value of at least \$100; illustrated). Other unusual undertypes have included: Flax type Vermont; "Britannia" Vermont; other Vermonts; MacIn's Mill imitation halfpence of 1787 and 1788; "mules", obverse GEORGE III REX, reverse DNE ET LIB; GEORGE IVS TRIUMPH; NOVA EBORAC; Nova Constellation; and the usual run of Connecticut, including a 1787 N. 25-n, which is extremely rare (Spiro 1570), and others from 1789 to 1790 including bust right types of 1786-87, together with a wide selection of <sup>foreign coppers, most commonly</sup> British and Irish halfpence of George II and III. Stickney 312 is over some foreign coin weighing 58 grains. Harris 466 is said to be a brass impression. Several examples are known showing mint lustre: Jackson 147, Harris 454, Spiro 1570-1, Miller 1744, Nathan 1197, etc. There are some collectors who have taken pleasure in seeking the greatest number of different undertypes for this and similar denizens. No. 543 easily offers the widest opportunity for such a pursuit.

COMPTON CENTS, 60-55.



Collectors are urged to beware of fake / manufactured by altering genuine Jersey coppers in date, horse or other details. The Appleton collection (MHS) contains several dozen such. A favorite endeavor of this sort is to present coins dated 1786 or 1787 with horse head (in one instance, now also) turned to left. One particularly deceptive and well-made example is pictured on the plate; it is evidently made from a No. 306. When in doubt, check the plates, particularly the reverses; the manufacturers seldom bother to tamper with reverses.

The coins numbered 601 to 605 on the plates have every earmark of being counterfeits of the day, the last three presumably called forth by the New York copper issue of 1789-90 in which not only but Jersey coppers would pass at anything like their former value. The variety called by Maris "82" actually proved to be a duplication of Fr. 182, Maris 36-J.

700. Maris 79-cc. Date 1788; reverse apparently copied from rr (Maris u). Letters engraved, not punched in. Unique and previously nowhere illustrated; Boyd, ex Clark Coll.

702. Maris 80. Date 1786. The crudest of all, probably perpetrated by an illiterate or barely lit rate individual. *Trompe-l'oeil de l'oeil.* Reverse punctuated with dots, not stars; B and N reversed, etc. Unique. JHU, ex Garrett, ex Maris 497.

703. Maris 81. Date 1787. Obverse, NOVA CESAR... Excessively wide chest, short fuzzy neck, crude head with the eye in higher relief than anything else. Reverse, 3 PLUR (nothing else legible). Small shield with only four pales. Shown on the Maris plate but not on the Boyd plate. Two known: Spiro 1628, uncertain undertype; Boyd, <sup>ex Conn. coll.</sup> overstruck on 1787 Connecticut N. 6<sup>1</sup>-M (the famous Laughing Head). An electrolyte of the Spiro coin is in JHU ex Maris 498 and is the piece illustrated by Maris.

704. Not in Maris, called "84." Date 1787. Obverse, NOVA CA..... Excessively large horse with poor attempt to imitate the "Camel Head" type being made. Reverse, very large crude shield; coarse lines, widely spaced; pales of three. Dots instead of stars; R and B reversed. Two known: Spiro 1629. struck over Connecticut 1787 N. 1<sup>1</sup>-A; Boyd, struck over counterfeit British halfpenny.

705. Not in Maris, called "83." Date 1767. Legends correctly spelled but crude; hollow handles. Scroll of five lumps. Shield triangular. Letters apparently made from punches, not engraved, but the workmanship is not up to standard of any of the mints. <sup>2</sup> ~~The~~ known: Maris 500 <sup>MS</sup> (illustrated), and the specimen illustrated (by engraving) in the Gutttag reprint of Maris. <sup>MS</sup> This last is evidently overstruck on a counterfeit halfpenny; MSVS shown at lower left reverse. The first of the 3 now coll. JF Ruddy